THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

The True Story of Metz.

Reasons for the Capitulation.

How They Live in Paris.

The Carrier Pigeon Mail

California Railway Subsidies.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FALLEN METZ.

A Review of General Boyer's Negotiations—True Reason for the Capitulation.

The *Independance de la Moselle*, published a Metz, contains what purports to be an official communication verbally made to the officers by their chiefs on the 19th of October, 1870, and committed to writing immediately after by several officers who met in order mutually to verify their recollections. It is in substance as follows:—

"Gentlemen:—I am ordered by the General of Division, and on the part of the Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, to make you acquainted with important facts which have been accomplished during the last few days. The provisions of the place of Metz decreasing more and more, Marshal Bazaine thought it right to enter into pourparlers with the enemy. He appointed General Boyer, his first aid-de-camp, who proceeded to Versailles, the headquarters of King William. The earnest manner with which the Marshal's envoy was received seems to show that the Prussians are very desirous to terminate the war. Thus, General Boyer having travelled by railroad from Metz to Chateau Thierry, the service of the train was interrupted in order to make his travelling more rapid. At Chateau Thierry, a carriage with the armorial bearings of the King of Prussia was in waiting to take him to Versailles. As soon as he arrived the General was received by Count Bismarck, who forwarded to the King his demand for an audience. He was at once introduced, and found himself in the presence of a council of war, at which the principal chiefs of the Prussian army were sitting, under the presidency of the King. General Boyer having stated the object of his mission, General Moltke spoke and declared that in a matter purely military negotiations could not be long. The army of Metz was to submit to the same fate as the army of Sedan, and surrender as prisoners of war. Count Bismarck observed that the political view of the matter must take the lead over the military view. 'I should be inclined,' he continued, 'to admit of a convention which would allow the army of Metz to withdraw to an appointed place on the French territory, in order to protect there all deliberations necessary to secure peace." This idea was suggested to M. de Bismarck by the difficulties which arose from the Prussian Government itself, from the absence of a government in France. Indeed, the information gathered by the General on his way, from station-masters and various persons, as well as the newspapers which he has been able to bring here, unfortunately leave no room for doubt on that point. The most complete anarchy at present prevails in France. Paris, invested, starved, and deprived of external communications, must open her gates to the Prussians within a few days; civil discord paralyzes her defense; the members of the Committee of National Defense have been overpowered; Gambetta and Keratry have gone away by balloon—the one fell at Amiens, the other at Bar-le-Duc. Disorder is at its utmost pitch in the south of France. The red flag is floating at Lyons, Marseilles, and Bordeaux. An army of Breton volunteers has been destroyed near Orleans. Normandy, overrun by bands of brigands, has called on the Prussians to re-establish order. Havre, Elbant, Rouen, are now garrisoned by Prussians, who co-operate with the National Guard for the preservation of public security. A movement of a religious character has been started in La Vendee. The north is ardently wishing for peace. Prussia claims Lorraine and Alsace and several thousand millions of francs as a war indemnity; Italy claims Savoy, Nice, and Corsica. The Provisional Government being dispersed, the various towns not agreeing as to the form of a new government, and the Orleans Princes not having presented themselves, this anarchy is the cause of unforeseen difficulty for the Prussian Government, which is inclined to treat for peace. They cannot think of laying down the basis for negotiations unless they address themselves to the *de facto* Government which existed before the 1st of September, namely, the Regency It is not yet known whether, under present circumstances, the Regency will consent to listen to proposals for peace; but, in case of a refusal, the Chamber of Deputies, elected by universal suffrage and which still legally represents the nation, can alone be invoked. However, in order that the Corps Legislatif, which continued its sittings up to the 4th of September, can reassemble for deliberation, it must be protected by a French army. Such is the part which the army of Metz will undoubtedly have to fulfil."

After this speech, which was listened to amid profound silence, the assembly of officers was declared closed. General Boyer, in his letter to the *Independence Belge*, says:—"More moderate than M. Gambetta, I will confine myself to a protest against his unqualified violence, and in the name of the whole Army of the Rhine, from which I received the mission which took me to Versailles and London, and in the name of its glorious leader I declare that M. Gambetta offends the public conscience, as much as our brave soldiers, in speaking of infamy and rascalities. We did not capitulate with honor or with duty, we capitulated with hunger."

UNDER LOCK AND KEY.

Life in a Besieged City—How the People of Paris Live.

Paris Cor. (Oct. 18) *Pall Mall Gazette.*

We have now been under lock and key for more than a month, and time begins to hang wearily on our hands. Neither do the Germans attack us, nor do the "Reds" seem to renew their efforts to upset the Provisional Government and re-establish the bloody commune. Blanqui, Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, and the other leading Republicans of the more moderate school continue to counsel tranquillity, and Sapia and Flourens are to be tried for insubordination, for General Trochu is not the man to permit the commander of the 146th Battalion to serve out ball cartridge to his men and order an attack on the Hotel de Ville, nor to allow Major Flourens to march his troops about Paris without orders. So that with the firm attitude of the Government, the peaceful attitude of the population, and the cunctator attitude of the enemy, our life is dull and monotonous, especially as we are kept in blessed ignorance of all that is passing in the great world beyond the walls of Paris. Now and then we are relieved by some firing from the forts and a sortie, which remind us of the presence of King William. Yesterday the Prussian batteries on the heights of St. Cloud had a duel with the Mortemart battery and Mont Valerien, which I witnessed from the window of a house a few hundred yards to the rear of the French earthwork. The supposition is that we are to be reduced by hunger, and that when the Parisian stomach is empty, then will King William's titles to Alsace, Lorraine, etc., become beautifully clear. However, Minister Mangin tells us that we have much more mutton, beef, and dry stores than was at first imagined, so the process of starving us out will be long. A hopeful grazier has offered, under heavy penalties, to supply 20,000 oxen in a month's time, which will draw out the game if the grazier succeeds. Hippophagy is on the increase. "A first-class horse, formerly the property of Count Lagrange," is advertised at a restaurant.

The walls of Paris are placarded with bills stating that 1500 breech-loading field-pieces are required to place the Parisians on equal terms with the enemy, and the National Guards are invited to subscribe for them. Every one is full of the coming sortie in force, which is openly discussed. It is expected that 40,000 mobilized National Guards will take part in the fray. General Trochu is to command in person, having Jules Ferry on one side, and Henry Rochefort on the other, arrayed as colonels of the staff. This reminds us of the civil commissioners attached to the various armies during the terror—gentlemen who were accompanied by a travelling guillotine.

It is a curious fact, for the truth of which I can vouch, that a large quantity of Prussian gold and silver is now circulating in Paris.

Some of our journals praise the members of the Government for their republican disinterestedness in only taking as a monthly remuneration for their services £40. I can state positively that these disinterested politicians receive £200 per month.

The mortality in Paris has greatly increased this week. The previous eight days the deaths were 1483; to-day they are 1610. This increase is due to the prevalence of the small-pox. The deaths by this disease were last week 212; this week they are 311. The hospitals are filled not so much from wounded as from sick soldiers.

A NOVELTY OF THE WAR.

The Paris Pigeon Mail.

The carrier pigeons are doing good service, writes a Paris correspondent, but although these will fly away from, they have never been taught to fly back to Paris. Besides, the poor birds cannot carry any great weight, so it is proposed that any number of letters should be photographed in infinitesimally small characters upon a sheet of the very finest tissue paper; that half a dozen copies should be made and entrusted to as many pigeons, and that after their arrival a microscope should be used to decipher the correspondence.

Only a few of the birds have as yet accomplished their mission. One of them was picked up at sea in an exhausted state by an English steamer in the British Channel and forwarded to the authorities at Havre, but the rain had obliterated all the writing on its wings except the date, which was the 4th October, and therefore some seventeen days old.

A Brussels paper, speaking of these birds, says that it is not always safe to trust to their aid, and cites the instance of a contemporary at Antwerp, who, unwilling to pay for a telegraph message sent his reporter to the opening of the Belgian Parliament with orders to despatch two pigeons with a full copy of the King's speech. He arrived at Brussels, gave the birds to the porter of the hotel, ordered a fricasee for breakfast, and went down to the Chambers.

His task finished, he returned to his lodgings, made his copy, ate and praised his lunch, and then asked for the pigeons to be brought in—receiving as a reply from the waiter that "he had just eaten them." If Paris is brought to extremities, will there not be considerable danger that these vehicles of correspondence will be used in the kitchen rather than at the post office?

RAILROAD SUBSIDIES.

How They are Obtained in California.

The Sacramento *Union* says:—

"W. S. Montgomery gives the copy of an agreement entered into between the managers of the San Joaquin Valley Railroad Company of the first part and certain heavy landholders of the second part, by which the company binds itself to build a railway from a point on the western Pacific to Visalia, at the rate of fifty miles a year or more, in consideration that the land monopolists shall deed to the railway monopoly not less than two hundred thousand acres of their land, and in further consideration that the land monopoly shall use its combined influence to induce the several counties along the line of said road to donate their bonds to the amount of ten thousand dollars per mile of said road for its whole length; these bonds to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, interest and principal to be paid by taxes equally levied on all the property of the counties so to be bound. It is provided in this agreement that in case a less amount of lands is given and bonds of the counties secured, through the influence of the parties of the second part, it shall be optional with the party of the first part to reject the contract within six months from the 1st of January, 1870.

"The whole length of the road will be about 150 miles. The whole amount of county aids sought would make a principal of $1,500,000. At eight per cent., running for twenty-five years, the interest would amount to $3,000,000; the principal and interest, $4,500,000. The interest tax would be $120,000 per year. Thus the people of the counties are asked, not to subscribe in stock, or to loan, taking a lien on the road, but to 'donate' to the railroad company. The 200,060 acres of land, when the road shall have been completed, will probably be worth $10 per acre, as it will lie close to the line. This added to the $1,500,000 of bonds would make a clear gift of $3,500,000, principal. The cost of building and equipping such a road over the dead level it is to traverse would not exceed $20,000 per mile, or $3,000,000 in all. So that the railroad company would build their road exclusively on donations and have a profit of half a million. With this free gift they might accommodate the farmers of the mortgaged counties by carrying their wheat and stock to market at rates from four to six times as high as are charged the people of Illinois and Michigan by roads built wholly with the private capital of their owners. The worst feature in the agreement is that which binds the land monopolists to 'use their influence' to have the counties mortgaged to the railway company to the extent of ten thousand dollars per mile. There are many ways in which this sort of thing might be done. It might be done by purchasing voters, by importing them, by fraudulent voting, or by fraud in the returns, as was attempted in San Francisco a few months ago. But any and every way contemplates an injury to the bulk of the small farmers whose lands lie remote from the line of the road, and whom it is proposed to tax to build it against their will and their interest."

WIFE DESERTION.

A Woman with Four Living Husbands.

A most remarkable case was developed at the Tombs to-day. Rachel Rosenthal, an interesting-looking young woman, on Saturday arrived in this city from Poland, with her three children, in search of her husband, Isaac Rosenthal, to whom she alleges she was married in the province of Gabama, Russian Poland, in 1860. Her husband, she alleges, left her six years ago, promising to send for her shortly.

The promise was not fulfilled, and after months of hard labor she saved enough to pay her own and children's passage to this country. On her arrival she learned that Rosenthal had married a woman named Ophelia Jacobs two weeks ago at the synagogue in Pearl street. She applied for a warrant against him, and he was to-day arraigned at the Tombs before Justice Hogan. It now appears that Ophelia Jacobs has been married to no less than four men, named respectively Markeritz, Gerstein, Mendel, and Rosenthal, all of whom are yet living. Ophelia Jacobs and Isaac Rosenthal were committed for examination.—*N. Y. Post last evening.*

—Governor Merrill, of Iowa, in his Thanksgiving proclamation, says:—"The citizens of this growing and progressive State have special occasion for gratitude to God that their lines have fallen to them in such goodly and pleasant places. With an extent of territory sufficient of itself to be the abode of a mighty nation, an invigorating and healthful climate, a soil of unsurpassed fertility, and every natural advantage that can contribute to the material comfort and prosperity of a Commonwealth."

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

Russia and the Paris Treaty.

The Army of the Loire.

The Orleans News at Vienna.

It is Received "with Enthusiasm."

Gunboats in the Black Sea.

Swiss Neutrality Compromised.

FROM EUROPE.

German Unity.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The negotiations looking to German unity are still pending. Prussia recently made a proposition that all legislation relating to the press and matter of public meetings should belong exclusively to the Federal Parliament.

Gladstone and Peace.

The *Post* of this city charges that Gladstone interposed in the interest of peace between France and Germany just long enough to admit the negotiation of the new French loan.

The Steamer Westphalia.

The Hamburg and New York steamship Westphalia, which sailed on the 2d instant for New York, took refuge on the 10th instant at Cuxhaven, owing to the movements of the French fleet near the mouth of the Elbe.

Swiss Neutrality Compromised.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—It is said that a number of documents found in a balloon which was recently captured by the Prussians seriously compromised the neutrality of Switzerland. A note from the French Government thanks the neutrals for their late intervention in behalf of peace. The note says the acceptance of the harsh Prussian terms would be virtually subscribing to their own subjugation.

The Fall of Paris not the End of the War.

The *Times* to-day, in its editorial article on the situation, is disposed to believe that the war will not by any means be ended when Paris is taken, so intense is the bitterness of the French.

Austria Pleased with the Orleans Affair.

VIENNA, Nov. 15.—Great enthusiasm was created at the Bourse here by the announcement that the Prussians had evacuated Orleans.

Prussian Gunboats.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The *Telegraph* of this morning says it is certain that Russia has sixty iron-clad gunboats in the Baltic Sea ready for use.

Russia and the Treaty of Paris.

TOURS, Nov. 15.—The resolve on the part of the Russian Government to withdraw from the Treaty of Paris creates a profound sensation here. It is said an English envoy has gone to Versailles to demand King William's view of the matter.

The Army of the Loire.

TOURS, Nov. 15.—The French camp between Arthenay and Orleans is now strongly fortified and armed with cannon of long range. This will serve as a base of the army of the Loire. Advices from St. Feravy show that there have been constant engagements between the francstireurs and the Prussian scouts for several days past, and many have been killed on both sides.

The Russian Alliance.

LONDON, Nov. 15—[Special to Messrs. D. C. Wharton Smith & Co.]—A diplomatic note from the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs declares there is no existing alliance between Russia and Prussia. It is now the impression in Government circles that a peaceable solution of the question will be successfully agreed upon. Russia is expected to submit her desires to diplomatic representation.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 15—11·30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝ for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88¾; of 1865, old, 87¼; of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 86¼. Stocks steady; Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 110; Great Western, 30½.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 15.—U. S. bonds closed last evening at 93⅝, and opened this morning at 94¼.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opened steady; middling uplands, 9½d.; middling Orleans, 9⅝d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Corn, 30s. for new. Peas firmer.

ANTWERP, Nov. 15—Petroleum closed firmer yesterday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Lieutenant-Commander Dickman is ordered to staff duty in the North Atlantic fleet.

Surgeon Hochling to special duty at New York.

Chief Engineer George R. Johnson to League Island.

Lieutenant-Commander Harrington is detached from torpedo duty, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Kennedy and Lieutenants Waterman and Day from the Saranac, and to return home and wait orders.

Lieutenant Swinburne, from the Kearsarge, and placed on waiting orders.

Master Belden, from the Niack, and on sick leave.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Murder of Mary Mohrman—Arguments of Counsel.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Peirce.

This morning Mr. Brewster resumed his argument in favor of the prisoner. His argument is a particularly fine one, but is a hard one to put on paper. His position is that the confession as detailed by Dunn should not be received by the jury or allowed to operate against Hanlen. He said his client had been treated most unfairly; that he had been put through a process not surpassed for cruelty and barbarity by the Inquisition of old; and if he had made any confession at all it had been extorted from him by means that were violative of the most vital principles of civil liberty, and therefore should not be used for his destruction. He cited an English statute passed in the year 1360 prohibiting a prison keeper to influence any man in his charge to accuse himself, and said that although this statute had not been adopted into our jurisprudence, yet the Constitution of the United States and of this Commonwealth had regarded the spirit of it when it commanded that a man accused of crime should be confronted by his accusers, and that he should not be compelled to testify against himself. He cited a large number of authorities, both ancient and modern, in support of his position.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Another Battle on the Loire.

A Reported French Victory.

Is the Tide Turning?

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Southern Elections.

Alabama State Fair.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Surrender of Bavarians.

TOURS, Nov. 15.—It is rumored that a large body of Bavarians surrendered near Arthenay yesterday. Prince Frederick Charles is now within five days' march of the Army of the Loire. The Prussians occupied Dole on the 13th. A despatch from Mezieres, dated yesterday, says a force of 800 troops made a sortie there on that day and released a body of Francstireurs who were surrounded at Perl. One hundred Prussians were placed *hors de combat.*

Another Great Battle.

LONDON, Nov. 15—[Special to New York *Telegram.*]—Despatches from Blois and Tours confirm the fact that rumors have been received that a battle has been fought near Arthenay. The extent of the loss to the Prussians is not yet ascertained, but that another French victory has been obtained seems to be without doubt. The conflict originated in an attack on General Von Der Tann along the road leading between Chevilly and Orleans, and the fight has evidently been a very desperate one.

Indications of a hurried and complete retreat of the Germans are reported to be everywhere visible in the neighborhood of Orleans, and subsequent despatches will no doubt confirm what at present seems to be indistinct rumors, founded on information of straggiers of villages and the army.

The French are following up the recent victories with chnsiderable fervor and dash, and the latest reports from the interior of Paris, where the news of the victories has been officially published, have given a "silver lining to the dark cloud of despair that seems to hang over the doomed city."

FROM THE SOUTH.

Alabama State Fair.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 15.—The State fair opened here to-day with fine prospects. The entries are very numerous. The weather is very fine and cool, and the horse show is the best ever seen in this place, comprising many well-known thoroughbreds. Preparations for the tournament are progressing rapidly.

On Wednesday morning the celebrated Lone Star Base Ball Club, of New Orleans, play the Montgomery County Club, and the Champion Mutuals of New York play on Thursday and Friday. The city is crowded, and the fair is likely to prove a decided success.

Result of the Alabama Election.

The success of the Democratic State ticket is generally conceded by from three to five thousand majority. The House will stand 65 Democrats to 35 Republicans, about 15 of the latter being colored. The last House was about 83 Republicans to 17 Democrats. The Senate held over. That body stands 31 Republicans to 2 Democrats. It is doubtful which party has the majority on joint ballot.

FROM THE WEST.

Death of C. W. Starbuck, of the Cincinnati "Times."

CINCINNATI, Nov. 15.—Calvin W. Starbuck, founder and principal proprietor of the Cincinnati *Daily Times*, died suddenly at half-past 6 o'clock this morning, from disease of the heart. He was forty-eight years old. His general health was good, and he was at the office as usual yesterday, and complained of nothing until half-past 4 o'clock this morning.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Cotton active and strong; sales 2000 bales uplands at 16½c.; Orleans, 16½c. Flour dull; sales 8000 bbls. State at $4·90@6·10; Ohio at $5·60@6·25; Western at $4·90@5·45; Southern at $5·75@8·50. Wheat easy; sales of 45,000 bushels new spring at $1·31@1·33; red Western at $1·36@1·39; white Michigan at $1·45. Corn easier; sales of 24,000 bushels old mixed Western at 90c. Oats easier; sales of 23,000 bushels Ohio at 61@63½c.; Western at 60c Beef unchanged. Pork quiet. Lard weak; steam, 13½@14¾. Whisky dull at 87c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Stocks steady. Money 4@5 per cent. Gold, 111¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 108; do. 1864, do., 107; do. 1865, do. 107¼; do. 1865, new, 109¾; do. 1867, 109¾; do. 1868, 109¾; 10-40s, 106⅜; Virginia 6s, 64; Missouri 6s, 91¾; Canton Co., 67; Cumberland preferred, 80; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92¼; Erie, 22½; Reading, 101¾; Adams Express, 67¾; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 93½; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 113¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 41¾.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—Cotton quiet and steady at 15¾@16c. Flour more active and firmer; Howard street superfine, $4·75@5·75; do. extra, $5·50@6·50; do. family, $7@8·25; City Mills superfine, $4·75@6·75; do. extra, $6@7; do. family, $7·50@9·50; Western superfine, $4·75@5·25; do. extra, $5·50@6·25; do. family, $6·50@7·50. Wheat firm and scarce; Maryland amber, $1·70@1·75; good to prime, $1·40@1·65; common to fair, $1·15@1·30; Ohio and Indiana, $1·33@1·38. Corn firm; old white Southern, 80@82c.; old yellow, 88@86c.; new, 86@84c. Oats firmer at 59c. Rye better at 70@75c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky more firm at 87½@88½c.

—Two female temperance advocates at Carlinville, Ill., who desired to avoid the disgrace of having their father seen about the streets in a state of intoxication, tied the old gentleman to a bed-post and kept him in that helpless condition until he was completely sobered.

—A Miss Ella Ruston, of Boone county, Indiana, is said to have lately disposed of a beautiful crop of blonde hair to a peddler from a New York importing house in order to provide the necessary funds for the education of her sister.

THE CLEVELAND ROBBERY.

$20,000 Worth of Watches and Other Articles Stolen.

The Cleveland *Herald* of the 14th inst. has the following particulars of the robbery reported previously by telegraph:—

We record this morning the heaviest robbery ever perpetrated in this city. Between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock Sunday night, the jewelry store of N. E. Crittenden & Co., on Superior street, was entered by burglars, who succeeded in getting off with watches and articles of jewelry to the amount of $20,000. The facts connected with the robbery, so far as known, are as follows:—

A young man named Louis Weber sleeps in the store at night. At half-past 6 o'clock Sunday evening he passed through the store and found everything all right. He lighted one or two of the gas-burners, which are always kept burning during the night, and then went out for the evening, leaving all the doors and windows secured in the usual manner.

About half-past ten o'clock, Mr. Weber returned to the store. Soon after entering he glanced behind one of the counters and saw a large number of empty watch and jewelry cases lying upon the floor. Fairly terrified at the sight, he sprang to the front door and blew a whistle. Patrolmen Stein and Wagner answered the signal and were soon at the spot. Inquiring the cause of the alarm, Weber told them, so trembling and excited that he could scarcely speak, that the store had been robbed.

When Weber first entered, upon his return, the gas was turned down much lower than he had left it, so that but a very faint light was given, showing at once that somebody had called after he left. The gas was turned on and the extent of the robbery was apparent at a glance. One of the large show cases and part of another were entirely empty, and upon the floor, in promiscuous confusion, were a bushel or so of morocco, ivory and satin watch and jewelry cases, which had been despoiled of their contents.

Over fifty ladies' gold and silver watches, a quantity of bracelets and jewelry sets, and about one hundred and thirty set and seal ring, were the principal articles taken.

An examination of the premises showed that the bold cracksmen had effected an entrance into the store by a rear window. They first forced off a shutter and entered the watchmaker's shop, but a door leading from this into the store was securely fastened and they were unable to prosecute their explorations in that direction without making so much noise as to be in danger of discovery.

They then returned to the outside and tried, successfully, a window leading directly into the store. Once inside, with the gas turned down, they were comparatively safe from detection. Creeping along behind the counters they had only to open the doors of the show cases and sweep the plunder into their satchels. They had just commenced upon one case, after having effectually cleaned out one, filled with valuable articles, when it is evident they were alarmed by something and fled, making good their escape and leaving scarcely a trace behind. An iron bar, or "jimmy," was picked up just outside the window. All the diamonds and many of the most costly watches were in the vault.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

Three Persons Drowned in the Youghiogheny River.

A distressing accident, says the Pittsburg *Commercial* of yesterday, resulting in the drowning of a young lady and two men, occurred near Osceola, on the Youghiogheny river, about 9 o'clock Saturday evening. It appears that five persons, Michael McBride, Edward Pryor, a Mr Campbell, Miss Campbell, his sister, and another man, name unknown, got into a skiff to cross the river, and when about the middle of the stream the boat commenced leaking, and before assistance could reach the party, it sank, and all were left in the river. Mr. and Miss Campbell and Mr. Pryor were drowned. The other two when they found the boat was sinking jumped into the river and swam towards the shore, and by the assistance of parties who were drawn to the bank by their cries were saved. It appears that the Campbells were on their way to Osceola to do some business, and the other parties wishing to cross the river got into the skiff with them. Search was made for the bodies, but up to half-past 1 o'clock yesterday only one body, that of Pryor, had been found. Deceased was about thirty years of age and a Scotchman. He has no relatives in this country. The young lady was about eighteen years of age and her brother about twenty. Their parents reside near Green Oak.

It will be remembered that several months ago a sad drowning accident, by which three persons lost their lives, occurred about one mile above the scene of this distressing occurrence. There seems to be a sort of fatality attached to this portion of the Youghiogheny river.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1870.

The weekly bank statement up to the close of business last night is rather unfavorable, showing a loss in deposits of $259,765, in clearings of $2,254,564, and in balances of $900,779. On the other hand there has been an increase of $133,382 in specie and $175,174 in legal tender reserves. The loans have also been contracted $41,509, which, contrasted with the loss in deposits, shows a liberal action on the part of the banks. The heavy falling off in the business of the week, in the face of an active speculative market, reflects the dull condition of general trade.

The money market to-day is comparatively quiet and settled and rates are without material change.

Gold is moderately active and weak, with sales opening at 111⅝ and closing at 111, unsteady and weak.

Government bonds are firm all through the list and with, the exceptions of the issues of 1881, 1862, and 1864, prices this morning are ⅛ higher.

Stocks are stronger, but less active. Sales of City 6s, new, at 102½.

Reading Railroad advanced, selling at 50·81 @50⅝. Pennsylvania sold at 59½, an advance; Little Schuylkill at 43⅝; and Norristown at 100. 26⅝ was bid for Philadelphia and Erie, and 38⅝ for Catawissa preferred.

In Canal shares there were small transactions in Schuylkill preferred at 17. 32½ was bid for Lehigh.

In Passenger Railroad shares we notice sales of Germantown at 29½ and Chesnut and Walnut at 44½. The balance of the list was quiet but steady.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, N..2d..102⅜
$6000 do.....102⅜
$2000 do.....2d..102⅜
$1000 Phila & Erie 7s.. 88⅝
$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s 99¾
$9000 Leh V 6s, new reg.... 99¾
200 sh Penna R..1s. 860wn.... 59⅛
300 do 1s. 59⅜
37 do..... 59⅜
100 do..... 59⅜
20 sh Lit Sch RR.. 43¾
100 sh Germ'n P R. 29½
18 sh Sch Nav Pf.. 17
15 sh Norrist'n R..100
200 sh Read R...1s.50·81
100 do.....c.50·81
27 do..1s.c.tr. 50⅝
200 do.....1s. 50⅝
100 do.....c. 50⅝
200 do.1s.55⅛. 50⅝
100 do ...&in. 50⅝
200 do ....&1.1s. 50⅛
200 do.Sat.1.1s 50⅞
100 do.....b10. 50⅞
5 sh 2d & 3d St.. c&p.. 58
62 sh Leh Nav St.. 32⅛
10 sh Ch & Wal.... 44½
20 sh C & A R...1s.116⅞

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¼@113⅝; do. 1862, 107½@108⅜; do. 1864, 106½@107⅜; do. 1865, 107¼@107½; do. 1865, new, 109¼@109⅝; do. 1867, do. 109¾@109⅞; do. 1868, do. 109⅝@109¾; 10-40s, 106¼@106⅝. U. S. 90 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111½@111⅝; Gold, 111@111½; Silver, 105@107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 82@83; Central Pacific Railroad, 90@91; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 73@74.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 108@108¼; do. 1864, 107@107¼; do. 1865, 107¼@107¾; do., July, 1865, 108¼@109⅜; do., July, 1867, 109¾@109¾; do. July, 1868, 109¾@110; 5s, 10-40, 106¾@106¾; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111¼@111¾. Gold, 111@111¼.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.		111⅛	11·20 A. M.		111⅛
10·05	"	111⅛	11·25	"	111⅛
10·32	"	111⅛	11·30	"	111
10·37	"	111⅛	11·31	"	110⅞
10·45	"	111⅛	11·55	"	111
11·02	"	111⅛	12·20 P. M.		111⅛
11·16	"	111⅛	12·23	"	111⅛
11·19	"	111⅛	12·28	"	111⅛

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Nov. 15.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $36 ₮ ton.

The Flour market is dull, there being very little demand except from the home consumers, who manifest no disposition to purchase beyond their immediate wants. Sales of 900 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·50; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5·50@6·75; Minnesota do. do. at $6@6·25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@6·50; Indiana do. do. at $6@6 62½; Ohio do. do. at $6·50@7; and fancy brands at $7·12½@8, as in quality. Rye Flour is unchanged. 50 barrels sold at $5@5·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is very quiet and prices favor buyers. Sales of 1500 bushels Indiana red at $1·36; 13,000 bushels Western on private terms; amber at $1·40@1·45; and Ohio red at $1·35@1·36. Rye may be quoted at 92@93c. for Western. Corn is dull and prices favor buyers. Sales of old yellow at 88@90c., 2000 bushels new do. at 75@83c., and old Western mixed at 80@84c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of white Western at 56@57c. and dark do. at 52@53c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is dull and nominal at 87@88c. for Western wood and iron-bound.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The gold market was feverish and excited, the price fluctuating between the extremes of 111¾ and 112¾, the lowest quotation being made at the close this evening. The cliques, in 'milking' the market have been luckily assisted by the news from Europe. The arrest of a war between England and Russia demoralized the London market this morning, and consols and 5-20s were weak and panicky, the latter falling to 87¾. The gold market at the corresponding period rose to 112¾. The cliques here began to unload again, and their operations now contemplate a plunge to 109@110. If they succeed we shall doubtless see another reversal of the movement and an advance of two or three per cent. Gold is now so near par that speculation in it to be remunerative must be conducted entirely on the 'milking' process. The cliques know this to the greater the complications in Europe the better for this country and the more capital we shall obtain from abroad. It is folly to say that war in Europe will do our business harm. As our imports are always larger than our exports a complete interruption of our trade with Europe would be to our benefit. A Chinese wall around the United States would make us richer than we are. Our vast and grand country is self-supporting. Were it not for the luxury of our wealthy classes, who import silks and all kinds of costly dry goods, wines, and brandies, we should be constantly a creditor with Europe. The sooner all Europe is overrun with devastating armies destroying the sources of these luxuries the sooner shall we cancel the balance of trade against us. With all Europe at war we shall become the 'nation of shopkeepers,' to sell firearms and breadstuffs to the belligerents. Were all Europe at war every foundry in this country would be working night and day. The railroads of the West would be unable to draw the pork and produce required for export from New York. In 1855-56 the pork packers of New York could not procure hogs enough from the farms of the West to ship for the Crimea. In this emergency they relied on the wild hog—an unpalatable and unmarketable article—which was slain in thousands by hunters. The carcass, when packed and salted, was not to be told from the regular article. The gold cliques blind the reason of the speculators in the Gold Room, and frighten them into a course the reverse of what is logical. Hence, when they got their victims up to the pitch of buying to-day, they began to unload, and gold fell from 112¾ to 111⅝.

"The sudden decline in five-twenties at London produced a fall of about a half per cent. in domestic quotations, the market at times being weak even at the lowest figures. The advance in gold at length counteracted this weakness, and prices gradually improved. When finally the whole London market was announced strong again, the '62's rising from 87½ to 88¼, governments closed firm, but steady, their upward tendency being now checked by the decline in gold. The result of the two different influences of the London quotation and the price of gold is very puzzling, and requires the banker to keep pedalling away constantly in order to discover the price at equilibrium."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Arrived, steamship Algeria, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 15

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....43 | 11 A. M.....59 | 2 P. M.....62

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, New York, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Carr, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Anne Batchelder, Steelman, from Leghorn Sept. 10, with marble, rags, etc., to John Baird.
Schr Caleb Eaton, McQuin, 12 days fm Boon Bay, N. F., with fish to Harding Bros.
Schr Onward, Evans, 1 day from Indian River, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.
Schr Lena Hunter, Perry, from Kennebec, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Sarah A. Read, Arnold, from Deep River, Conn., with stone to Olive Fales.
Schr Morning Light, Owens, from New York, with iron.
Schr Cadi, Banks, from Eastern Shore, Md.
Schr Boston, Nickerson, from New York.
Schr West Wind, Townsend, from Boston.
Schr R. H. Shannon, Dilks, do.
Schr A. H. Edwards, Bartlett, from Dighton.
Schr Uncle Tom, Locke, from Wilmington, Del.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis, from Marblehead.
Schr E. M. Fox, Case, from Norwich.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

AGROUND.

Ship Wyoming, from Liverpool, while coming up the river yesterday afternoon, in tow, went on the Pea Patch. She will probably get off without damage, after discharging part of her cargo.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Nov. 15.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

J. R. Glover, with lumber to Malone & Son.
Naomi, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
J. S. Mason, with lumber to Saylor, Day & Morie.
Grapeshot, with grain to Hoffman & Kennedy.
H. C. Patterson, with lumber, for Wilmington.
Dodge Mills, with lumber, for Burlington.
Arizona, with coal, for R. H. Mears & Son.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Minnesota, Freeman, from New York for Liverpool, at Queenstown 13th inst., and proceeded.
Steamer Dacian, Laird, from New York via Savannah for

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE REVOLUTION IN POLITICS—DO THE DEMOCRACY UNDERSTAND IT?

From the N. Y. Sun.

As we often predicted before the autumnal campaign opened, so it has turned out; the ascendancy of the Republicans in the old free States is not seriously impaired, but it is severely shaken in the former slave States. The apparent Democratic gains in the first are, in almost every instance, directly due to quarrels among the Republicans, rather than to any substantial augmentation of Democratic strength.

The decline of Republican domination in some of the Southern States is owing to causes peculiar to that section of the Union, as is also the diminution of the Democratic majorities in the upper tier of those States. Of the former class, the Republicans have this year lost North Carolina, West Virginia, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, and probably Arkansas and Florida, all of which voted for Grant two years ago; while of the latter class they have reduced the Democratic majorities in Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky, all of which voted for Seymour.

These results spring from a common source, which is worthy of the careful study of politicians both at the North and the South. During the nine years that intervened between the adoption of the ordinance of secession by South Carolina and the incorporation of the fifteenth amendment into the Constitution, the slaveholding States passed through a transformation as radical in its principles and as potential in its consequences as that which swept over the American colonies from the battle of Lexington to the surrender at Yorktown. Mere party hacks at the North were slow to recognize, much less appreciate, the change; and even now they fail to comprehend a condition of politics in the South in which their old leaders of opinion, the Davises, the Masons, the Hunters, the Breckinridges, and men of that type, are incapable of exerting the slightest influence; nay, more, in which the whilom serfs of these once powerful magnates now play the leading part. In a word, it is the dethronement of these oligarchs, and the advancement to higher positions of what they stigmatized as "the poor white trash," and the admission of the negroes to the ballot boxes, which has wrought this great change below the Potomac and the Ohio; a change that has not only revolutionized the politics of sixteen States, but has gone to the foundations of their social fabric, and is beginning to exert an influence all over the country which no political party can afford to either ignore or despise.

The colored population of the United States now number about five millions. They can cast nine hundred thousand votes, and probably a million, in the next Presidential election. According to the new census, the entire population of the Union is about forty-two millions. The present Congress, or the next, will give the country another apportionment for members of the House, and consequently a new distribution of Presidential electors among the States. On a basis of 150,000 inhabitants to a Representative, the House to be chosen two years hence would consist of two hundred and eighty members. Of these the colored population would furnish the basis for thirty-four members, and of course a corresponding number of Presidential electors. Ere the adoption of the thirteenth amendment only three-fifths of the slaves were enumerated in fixing a basis for Representatives in Congress and Presidential electors. Now the whole are counted. This change will increase the number of Representatives and electors in the former slaveholding States eleven or twelve beyond what they would have been under the old mode of enumeration.

These statistics show how important a part the colored race is destined to play in the election of the House of Representatives and of the President in 1872. Furnishing the basis for thirty-four members of Congress and of the Electoral College, with a million of votes in their hands, and, according to the present aspect of parties, and the results of the recent elections, capable of holding the balance of power in one-fourth of the States, they constitute an element in politics which no aspirant to the Presidency can afford to overlook, much less subject to ridicule.

We therefore advise politicians who are ambitious of entering the White House two years hence, and who have not heretofore been regarded as thoroughly orthodox on the Fifteenth amendment, to at once make their peace with this one million of negro voters, lest perchance, when the candidate attempts to lay hands upon the latch of the Executive Mansion, they hail him with the refrain of the old Ethiopian melody,

"Am dat you, Sam? Am dat you Sam?
Den you better stop dat knocking at de door!"

Do the Democratic masses of the North comprehend the character and consequences of the political revolution which has swept over the South during the past ten years? Are the leaders of the Northern and Western Democracy prepared to mark out a line of policy corresponding to the demands of the new epoch? While rejoicing over the defeat of the Republicans in some of the old slaveholding States, do they forget that the victors did not fight their battles under the name of Democracy, as that term was understood in the days of James Buchanan? Will they remember, and take the significant fact into serious consideration, that a year or more ago Walker and Senter, calling themselves Republicans, triumphed in Virginia and Tennessee by rending that party asunder; that in North Carolina the party which prevailed in August last styled themselves Conservatives, and expressly repudiated the name of Democrats; that in the recent sharp contest in South Carolina the opponents of the Republicans were known as Reformers; that the glorious success of Gratz Brown in Missouri was won under a flag emblazoned with the talismanic word Liberal? And so it has been everywhere in the extreme South, in Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, and other hotly contested fields; the antagonists of the Republicans have followed banners bearing strange devices.

Do Democratic leaders in the North gather any admonitory lessons from these signs in the political horizon of the Southern States? Can they furnish the pilot who will weather the coming storm?

THE TARIFF QUESTION IN 1872.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We do not share the prevalent belief that the Democratic party will acquiesce in the enfranchisement of the blacks. Necessity and apprehension may for a time constrain it to silence, but its restoration to power will inevitably revive the assertion—"This is a white man's government"—with the usual Democratic inferences from that premise. Just as the attempt to defraud the national creditors by paying off their bonds, which draw six per cent. interest in gold, with greenbacks drawing no interest and payable at no particular time, was dropped upon proof that the country would not tolerate it, so the purpose of disfranchising the blacks may be disclaimed, but not relinquished. If there were no Republican party, the national debt would never be paid, and the blacks would soon be divested of every franchise. While repudiation and disfranchisement endanger the success of the sham Democracy, they may be disavowed; but give that party a four years' lease of power, and it will improve its opportunity by cheating the public creditors and remanding the blacks to serfdom. Whatever virtue it may assume is imposed by its fears. Is not the *World* vaunting loudly the superiority of *New York* Democracy to antiquated prejudices of race? And did not this same Democracy, within this very year, retract the assent previously given by our State to the fifteenth amendment?

But suppose our Bourbons should be impelled by their love of power to accept the logical results of the war for the Union, and forswear all further attempts to base Government upon caste and color, and suppose their assurances to this effect should be trusted, the paramount issue in the next Presidential contest must be the Tariff question. Can you suggest another?

There is a large proportion of our people who sincerely believe in that commercial and financial policy which is commonly designated Free-Trade. These is another large proportion who as earnestly believe in what is known as Protection to Home Industry. There is a third and quite large division which has not yet fully considered the subject, and has attained no definite conclusion with regard to it. The views of some are colored if not shaped by personal or local interest; many will go with their respective parties without giving much thought or study to this question; some are swayed by tradition, others by selfish aspiration. Still, the perception is quite general that the Tariff question comes next in order after the issues involved in reconstruction are settled, and that it must largely influence the result of our next Presidential contest.

Meantime, the free-traders are securing advantages to which they are not fairly entitled. They use the Democratic party as if they owned it, and make all they can out of the Republican. In States and districts where the Republicans are mainly for protection, they insist that this fact shall be kept in abeyance on penalty of a bolt; but, wherever they have control they pass free-trade resolves, and bid protectionists help themselves. If the Republican nominees are free-traders, we all work and vote for their election; if they are protectionists the free-traders bolt and defeat them if possible. How long can this go on? Can we safely embark in a Presidential contest with compatriots so slippery?

"But what *can* we do?" queries faint-heart. "If these dubious allies shall choose to become open enemies, swelling the Democratic strength to the full extent of their numbers, does not this insure our defeat?"

Yes, certainly, if we do nothing but tamely submit to be divided and beaten. But let us resolve to accept heartily the issue thus forced upon us, meeting our adversaries more than half way thereon, and it becomes to us no longer a rock of danger, but a tower of strength.

The tariff question was considered—fairly, patiently, thoroughly—by our fathers, and by them decided in favor of protection. The several protective tariffs of 1824 and 1828 were passed, after years of popular agitation, in obedience to popular requirements. The *doctrinaires* were as hostile to us then as they can be to day. The slave power was then mighty, and our implacable adversary. Manufactures and mining were in their infancy among us, and could contribute little to our positive strength. We carried the country on the ground so forcibly maintained by General Jackson in his letter to Dr. Coleman—that it was the plain interest of our farmers to create home markets for their products by building up manufactures throughout our Union. Political exigencies ultimately forced the author of this statement into alien associations; but the American people never yet decided against protection when the issue was fairly presented and their verdict solicited thereon. It was by masking this issue, and swindling Pennsylvania into a muddled belief that Polk was as thorough a protectionist as Clay, that we were barely worsted in 1844. Such frauds can rarely be repeated.

The Republicans cannot succeed in 1872 by disclaiming the work of their own hands. If the country decides against protection, it will so decide by elevating the party most hostile to protection to power. If it prefers the free trade policy, it will prefer that it be expounded and administered by those whom it has long known as free-traders. "Polk, Dallas, *and the Tariff of '42*," may be a forgotten cry; but its recollection will be revived by any attempt of the party that reverted to the policy of protection to win public confidence by turning its back on itself.

The Republicans will enjoy great advantages in the inevitable struggle if they stand proudly by their record. In the first place, it is much easier to pick flaws in any tariff bill that may be framed than to frame one; and our adversaries must now stop cavilling at this or that detail of the present tariff and try their hands at framing one less objectionable and more satisfactory. There are tens of thousands who find fault with this or that item of the existing tariff who will find a great deal more with any substitute that human wisdom can devise. Then the naked fact that the assault upon our position is masked under the ambiguous phrase "revenue reform" is a plain confession of conscious weakness. "Free trade" has a definite meaning; most people know what is intended by it; but who can be sure what or how much is implied by "revenue reform?" Are you going to breach a fortress with a balloon?

Our adversaries will not be able to pass such a tariff bill as will suit them through the next Congress; but they will be obliged to frame one, submit it, see it beaten in the Senate if not in the House, and go to the country upon it in the ensuing Presidential contest. And then they will find themselves impaled upon the forks of their own sophistries and false pretenses. Take for example their habitual assumption that a duty imposed on an imported article raises proportionally the price thenceforth not only of the entire import, but of the domestic product made in competition therewith. They proceed to impose a duty of $3 per ton, or of twenty per cent., or any amount you please, on imported pig iron, while they impose no corresponding excise on the home-made article. One of them—say the Hon. J. Snooks—takes the stump in defense of this tariff, and is confronted by a querist who asks—"On what principle have you framed this bill?" "On that of Marshall's resolve, for which we all voted in 1870—that no higher duty should be imposed on any article than that which would give the largest revenue from that article—in other words, that the idea of protection should be utterly rejected and scouted." "Very good; this duty of twenty per cent. (or whatever it may be) on pig iron is levied purely for revenue?" "Certainly." "How much pig iron will we import under it?" "Probably half a million tons per annum." "How much will we make at home?" "I presume about two million tons." "Then, Mr. Snooks, you propose, by this free-trade tariff, to put six millions of dollars into the pockets of our American iron masters, in order to get one million and a half, not out of *theirs*, but out of *ours* (the consumers of foreign iron), into the treasury; Is that the idea?" Full of gab as Snooks notoriously is, how do you think he would satisfy that querist? How justify to the audience his vote for such a bill?

It is very easy, if you accept the free-traders' premises, to inveigh against the present tariff—not nearly so easy to justify any tariff at all. Questions easily answered on the assumption that protection is wise and beneficent become absolute stumbling-blocks on any other basis. If protection is a mistake or an imposture, then it is wrong to tax the poor man twenty per cent. for revenue on his imported coat, or hat, or shoes, while the rich man's ditto, if made at home, goes free. Messrs. demagogues! you may have forgotten your contemptible slang about high duties on the farmers' log-chains and low duties on the bankers' gold-chains; but when *you* come to frame a tariff, can you doubt that they will rise up in judgment against you?

Republicans! if there be any of you who regret that one of the first acts of your party after its accession to power was the enactment of a protective tariff, we submit that you may wisely and profitably study the matter carefully, thoughtfully. If we did wrong then, our adversaries will come into power at the next Presidential election. For our own part, profoundly convinced that the national credit could not have been upheld and the Union maintained in the absence of such a tariff, and that protection is as benignant in peace as in war, we propose to fight it out on that line, and to ask the people to stand by us in 1872, because we are what we have been, and are proud of *all* we did to maintain the integrity, upold the credit, and cherish, diversify, and protect the industry of our country.

THE REPUBLICAN POLICY AS TESTED IN THE ELECTIONS.

From the N. Y. Times.

In judging of the significance of recent elections, it is necessary to discriminate between the results relating to national issues and national parties, and those which indicate the operation of causes purely local in their character.

The triumph of Tammany in this city has no conceivable bearing upon the action of the national administration, or the programme of the party to which the administration owes its existence. The contest through which we have passed was local in its nature. An organization with all the resources of the city government at its command had a hard fight for existence. It put forward no pretense of principle. Not one of the questions which divide the two national parties entered into its calculations. Its triumph has nothing whatever to do either with the administration or the purposes of the Republican party. Taking the State into consideration, the verdict was favorable to both. Tammany dominated in New York, and New York dominated in the State. Left to itself, the State would have pronounced in favor of the Republicans.

Wherever in other States the Democrats have gained advantages, an explanation of the fact may be found in causes in no manner affecting the national standing of the two great parties. In Massachusetts, the attempt of one-idea fanatics to exact compliance with their demands only rendered more complete the triumph of the Republicans. It roused the spirit of the grand old commonwealth, with manifest advantage to the Republican ticket. In this State, the fanatics were not merely powerless—they were contemptible. Outside the city, the contests for Congress and the Assembly were here and there prejudiced by paltry feuds, by unworthy nominations, and by combinations in which principle had no place. Michigan teaches the same lesson. The only obstacles encountered by the Republican party were of a personal and local character. They might have been avoided altogether had more care been exercised by some of the nominating conventions. Illinois speaks yet more emphatically on the same point. There, more than in any other State in this latitude, the Republican cause seems to have suffered. Defeats in some cases, hairbreadth escapes in others, and reduced majorities in all, attest the presence of influences inimical to unity. But these influences proceeded neither from approval of the Democratic position, judged on its merits, nor from any abatement of the heartiness with which the Republican position has been heretofore sustained. Apathy in some districts took the place of enthusiasm, but it was an apathy which might have been dispelled by more discreet nominations. Jealousies and dissensions impaired strength; and the introduction of prohibition as a side issue operated injuriously to the Republican ticket.

But neither in Illinois nor Michigan, in Missouri nor New York, can any reverse be traced to disapproval of the policy with which the Republican party is identified. The triumph of Gratz Brown in Missouri is, after all, the triumph of a principle to which the National Republican Convention of 1868 accorded a cordial indorsement. The losses in Illinois and elsewhere are the consequence—not of disapproval of the party's policy, but of complications that were made formidable by the predominance of personal and local questions over the larger questions on which national policy rests. Wherever a candidate, in other respects acceptable, has stood upon the broad platform of the Chicago Convention, he has been successful. Wherever the contest has turned upon pivotal party issues—upon the Congressional action in reducing taxation and in cutting down expenditures, or upon the action of the administration in respect of the collection of the revenue, and the introduction of fidelity and efficiency into the public service—the Republican ticket has come out victorious. The occasional weaknesses and defeats in every instance—excepting only the city of New York—indicate a departure from Republican principles, an unwise adhesion to extraneous issues, or a degree of dissension that would be fatal to any cause. The influences that have achieved the mastery here are understood. The influences that have demonstrated their existence in other places have been strong or weak, in proportion to the closeness of their connection with the recognized Republican policy, as evinced in the measures of Congress and in the general course of the administration.

EX-SECRETARY COX AND THE PRESIDENT.

From the N. Y. World.

General Grant, in his attempt to relieve himself from the scorching position in which he is placed by consenting that Mr. Cox should be driven out of the Cabinet because he would not permit his clerks to be blackmailed, has "jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire." The indignant rebuke of the country, expressed in many cases through prominent Republican journals, made him so uncomfortable that he undertook to convince the public that Mr. Cox left the Cabinet for some other reason. With this view he caused the publication of a correspondence between himself and Mr. Cox, last August, relating to the McGarrahan claim. This was a blunder for several reasons. In the first place, it does not veil the fact that Mr. Cox did withstand the black-mailing politicians and protect his clerks from extortion, that the President abetted the blackmailers, and that thereupon the Secretary did resign. Mr. Cox was forced out of the Cabinet in October, but the McGarrahan correspondence took place in August. Although the President had not supported him on that occasion, Mr. Cox concluded to suppress his sensibility and let the matter pass. Two months afterwards he was crossed again in a matter which more nearly affected the administration of his office, and of more general interest to the country. On this last occasion he was opposed by the whole body of trading politicians to whom General Grant has surrendered, and he saw that his usefulness in promoting cherished reforms of the civil service was at an end. It was a point which he could not yield without a total loss of self-respect. He was compelled to offer the resignation which was promptly and gladly accepted, the President not wishing to be obstructed in his determination to manage the executive departments as party machines on the old spoils system which Secretary Cox had been steadily laboring to displace from the first day that he entered office. All this was so apparent on the face of the documents first published, that the August correspondence not only does not obscure it, but strengthens the impression that Mr. Cox's strict notions and resolute honesty were felt by the President as an annoyance and obstruction. In the McGarrahan affair the Secretary was checked in resisting a private, as in the more recent case he was in opposing a political, swindle. The reputation of the President is damaged, and damaged in the same way, by both sets of correspondence. In the one case he appears as the protector of private fraud, and in the other of political extortion. The August letters do not go a step towards his exculpation. They are cumulative evidence against his character and in favor of Mr. Cox.

In the next place, the publication of the McGarrahan correspondence was a blunder, because it forces the subject into Congress, where its discussion will now attract universal attention and cannot fail to discredit the President. The warmth with which Mr. Cox's side of this controversy is espoused by leading Republican journals shows that he will not lack defenders on the floor of Congress. The evidence is conclusive that the McGarrahan claim is a swindle. The President, with astonishing folly, exhibits himself as its patron. If he had not indiscreetly published the correspondence, his connection with the case would not have been known, and his name not dragged into the discussion. From a dispute between McGarrahan and the New Idria Mining Company it is changed, by a foolish act of the President, into a controversy between him and Mr. Cox. In this guise he forces it into public notice and into Congress. He will fare worse in this business than he did in the San Domingo job last winter. *That* was not a mere contest between rival private claimants. There was an ostensible public object. The frauds were not so notorious and had not been condemned by official opinions and judicial decisions. If McGarrahan is defeated, it will be regarded as a triumph over the President; if he wins, his success will be attributed to Executive influence. By the publication of this correspondence General Grant has introduced a new element into the case, and made it impossible that it should be discussed and determined purely on its merits. It will now involve the character and credit of his administration; and having connected himself with it in so conspicuous a manner, he must encounter some very hard blows. He has closed the door of retreat through a decision by the Interior Department; for if it should be decided there against McGarrahan, Mr. Cox would be vindicated by his successor in office; and if in McGarrahan's favor, the whole country would say it was done by the improper influence of the President. It will go into Congress and be the subject of a bitter controversy.

With how little advantage the President will appear may be judged by the documents we printed yesterday. The most noteworthy of these is the opinion of Attorney-General Hoar, which, it will be seen, was a full vindication in advance of the course proposed to be pursued by Secretary Cox, in which he was so abruptly overruled. He was proceeding under the advice of the recently resigned law officer of the Government, who had given a most undoubting opinion that it was Mr. Cox's *duty* to proceed and adjudicate the controversy. The opinions of two other former Attorneys-General are also given bearing directly upon the merits of the McGarrahan claim. Mr. Bates and Mr. Black make it apparent that the claim is a bold and shameless fraud, and it has been condemned as such by a solemn decision of the Supreme Court. It will be seen from these documents that Secretary Cox stood upon strong and impregnable ground.

But Secretary Cox needed no other vindication than his own letter to the President. He saw that General Grant had been misinformed and biassed by one-sided representations, and so he proposed that the President should come from Long Branch to Washington and give the subject his personal attention. The Secretary desired a Cabinet meeting, or that the President would at least summon Attorney-General Akerman from his home in Georgia, and come to Washington to meet him. But he deigned no reply to this reasonable request. The fact that Mr. Cox wanted a Cabinet meeting shows that he had no sinister purpose, and wished to do nothing which the collective wisdom of the administration would not approve.

The flunkies of General Grant are trying to injure General Cox by circulating rumors that he has some interest in the New Idria Mining Company. The only fact they have been able to produce is that General Cox's law partner was offered a heavy fee to go to Washington in the McGarrahan interest, and refused; which is represented as proof that he had been retained by the other side. This calumny is thus nailed by the Cincinnati *Commercial*:—

"General Cox and his old law partner, General Burnett, agreed, and acted upon the agreement, that it would not be proper for the latter to become the advocate of claims, while the former was Secretary of the Interior, that came before his department for action. Therefore, when General Burnett was offered a fee in the McGarrahan case, in behalf of the McGarrahan fraud, he declined it; and the slanderous scoundrels who are interested in the fraud, charge that the Secretary was so solicitous for the silver mining claimants that he would not allow his old law partner to appear against them. The feeling that really influenced him, the delicacy of a gentleman and man of clear and perfect integrity, was something so remote from their experience that they could not comprehend it. The President, it may have been observed, does not forbid his able-bodied relations from acting as claim agents. He don't interfere to prevent them from making an honest living. Lewis Dent, for instance, is living in clover through the President's impartiality as to the advocacy of claims. Some people are not as particular as others."

Bear in mind that the Cincinnati *Commercial* is a Republican paper.

GRANT A COURAGEOUS GENERAL AND A COWARDLY PRESIDENT.

From the Bradford (Pa.) Argus.

It is conceded by all that General Grant was a courageous general, and professed to be a Democrat, while it was uncertain which party would nominate him. The Republican party was the first to nominate and selected him as their only hope of success. He at first set out in his Presidential career to be independent of all party dictation, and notwithstanding his previous declaration that he would not serve in the army to free the negroes, yet after his election he yielded to the the pressure of the radicals so far as to insert at the tail end of his inaugural address an endorsement of the then pending fifteenth amendment; and afterwards, when he made appointments of conservative Republicans by displacing radicals, the predominant radical portion of his party shut down the gates upon him by continuing in force the law passed usurping to themselves the Presidential patronage, which it was supposed would be repealed when Grant came into power; and for a brief season there was quite a conflict between him and Congress, but after an ephemeral grand flourish of bristling independence, finding himself caught in the flimsy snare of wily artifice, and denuded of his executive patronage as they had denuded Johnson, in their corrupt abuse of legislative power and insatiable thirst for official patronage, the once gallant hero, now panoplied in his civilian garb, humbly succumbed to usurping strategy and made an inglorious and "unconditional surrender" of his official sceptre; and ever since he has been nothing but a mere automaton in the hands of usurping and dictatorial radical power; without the manly courage to sunder the meshes of his enthralling net, by interposing his vetoic sword.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the CITY SEWAGE UTILIZATION COMPANY will be held, in conformity with the By-laws, at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, November 9, 1870, at the office of the Company, Room No. 8, No. 518 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, when an election will be held for Nine Directors, one of whom shall be President, to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business will be transacted as may present itself. 10 29 8w4t

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 116 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. 10 27 1m

COAL.

COAL PER TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED, LEHIGH, Furnace, $7·75; Stove, $8·00; Nut, $7·00; SCHUYLKILL, Furnace, $6·75; Stove, $7·00; Nut, $6·75; SHAMOKIN, Grate, $7·25; Stove, $7·50; Nut, $6·25.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard, No. 2200 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. 8 20rp tf

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, 724 SANSOM " 10 12 tf

MILLINERY, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 3 1y6

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. 1

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the delivery of 203,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in each of the Navy-Yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at this Bureau until the SIXTH (6th) day of December next.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Live Oak," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offers may be for one or both yards, but must be for the whole quantity in each yard, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a guarantee.

Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, twenty-five (25) per centum will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfactorily completed.

In all the deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult and crooked pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the 25 per centum as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such difficult portions be delivered. The remaining 75 per centum, or other proportion of each bill, when approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the yard, will be paid by such purchasing paymaster as the contractor may designate within thirty (30) days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor, and his sureties, will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the total amount therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The 203,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions:—Say 33,000 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, sternposts, deadwoods, aprons, sternpost knees, keelsons, and hooks, all siding from 17 to 20 inches, and the hooks siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions in which they enter into the construction of a ship of war; conforming substantially in shape, length, and character with those heretofore received, with frames of corresponding siding, the moulds of which can be seen at any navy yard; 130,000 cubic feet of the siding of 13 and 15 inches, in about equal quantities of each, and 10,000 cubic feet of a siding of 12 inches; all these pieces being in length from 13 to 17 feet, with a natural and fair curve of from 12 to 30 inches or more in that length, and one-half the number of pieces to have from the mean to the greatest crook. Also 30,000 cubic feet of timber siding 40 and 15 inches, in length from 17 to 20 feet.

All to be sided straight and fair, and rough-hewed the moulding way to show a face of not less than two-thirds the siding, the wane being deducted in the measurement.

The timber to be cut from trees growing within 20 miles of the sea, of which satisfactory evidence will be required, and to be delivered in the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, and to the entire approval of the Commandant of the yard.

The whole quantity to be delivered within two years from the date of the contract.

Satisfactory evidence must be presented with each proposal that the parties either have the timber or are acquainted with the subject, and have the facility to procure it.

In addition to the above, separate "Sealed Proposals" will be received at the same time, on the same terms and conditions and similarly endorsed, from persons having the timber on hand already cut, for the delivery in each of the navy yards at Charlestown and Brooklyn, of from 3 to 50,000 cubic feet of Live-oak, the principal pieces siding 14 to 17 inches, the remaining portion 12 and 13 inches; the principal pieces and crooked timber being in the same proportion to the quantity offered as that specified in the first case, with the same lengths and crooks.

The whole amount contracted for in this case must be delivered on or before the 1st February, 1871.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids for any timber under this advertisement if considered not to the interest of the Government to accept them, and to require satisfactory evidence that bids are *bona fide* in all respects, and are made by responsible persons.

FORM OF OFFER,
(*Which, if from a firm, must be signed by all the members.*)

I (or we), of ———, in the State of ———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the United States Navy Yard at ———, ——— thousand cubic feet of Live-oak timber, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the date of November 5, 1870, viz.:—

..... cubic feet, suitable for principal pieces, at $—— per foot..... $.....
..... cubic feet, curved timber, at $—— per foot..... .....
..... cubic feet timber, at $—— per ft. .....
Total quantity. Total value.. .....

(*The total value to be likewise written in full.*)

Should *my (or our)* offer be accepted, *I (or we)* request to be addressed at ———, and the contract sent to the Purchasing Paymaster of the Naval Station at ——— for signature and certificate.

Date ———.

[Signature], A. B.
C. D.

Witness:
———.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of ——— is accepted, *he (or they)* will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or by the Paymaster of the Naval Station designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Date ———.

[Signatures] C. D.
E. F.

Witness:
———.

Each of the guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which the parties are assessed. 11 7 1aw4w

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until November 30, 1870, for items *one, two,* and *three,* and until December 31, 1870, for the balance of the schedule, for the following materials and labor:—

1. For carefully removing the iron railings and stone base from the four inclosures at Broad and Market streets, and depositing the same in order upon such portions of the adjacent grounds as the Commissioners may select.
2. For removing the trees and clearing the ground.
3. For the lumber and labor for the erection of a board fence twelve (12) feet in height, with gates to inclose the space occupied by Penn Squares, per lineal foot, complete.
4. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.
5. For concrete foundtions, per cubic foot.
6. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.
7. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871.
8. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
9. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
10. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per lineal yard of given weight.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at his office, No. 208 S. SIXTH Street.

By order of the Commission.
JOHN RICE, President.
CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary. 11 5

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
9 17 tf No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
10 15 tuth2 DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The census-takers appointed by the municipal authorities for the Eighth ward found the population of the ward on the 1st of June, 1870, to have been 22,416, being an increase of 2050 over the United States Marshal's report of 20,366. They found the population on November 10th, 1870, to have been 22,984.

—The semi-annual session of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F., was held yesterday at the Hall, North Sixth street, Grand Patriarch James A. Sholes, of Allegheny, presiding. New members were admitted, reports from committees and of the Grand Representatives read and approved. A charter for a new subordinate encampment, to be located at Brookville, Jefferson county, was granted. Nominations for officers, to be elected next spring, were made, after which the body adjourned. The session was well attended, and was marked for its general harmony and unanimity of action.

—A meeting of the Presbytery of Philadelphia was held yesterday afternoon, at the Presbyterian House, Chesnut street, below Broad, Rev. Dr. Musgrave Moderator, Rev. B. L. Agnew Clerk. A paper was read from the Session of the Richmond Presbyterian Church, requesting Presbytery to allow the congregation to prosecute a call to Rev. E. S. Gordon, of Nova Scotia, at a salary of $1000 and the use of the parsonage. The request was granted. After the transaction of some business of no public importance, Presbytery adjourned with prayer by Rev. T. Y. Mitchell.

—Daniel Pierce, a witness in the Hanlon case, who was arrested after the adjournment of the Court on Saturday, charged with perjury, had a hearing before Alderman Kerr yesterday afternoon, and was held for trial.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 111¼.

—Sixty of the Baton Rouge rioters have arrived at New Orleans, in the custody of United States officers.

—Estimates for the navy will be cut down to a sum just sufficient to defray the actual expenses of the navy as it at present exists.

—President Grant returned to Washington yesterday and gave a long interview to Secretary Boutwell in reference to the financial situation.

—The Court of Appeals of Richmond, Va., yesterday declared unconstitutional all that part of the Enabling act empowering the court to review the decisions of the same court when it was composed of military appointees, only two judges dissenting.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE BATTLE OF ORLEANS—IMPORTANCE OF THE VICTORY TO THE FRENCH—THE ARMISTICE FAILURE—M. THIERS' OFFICIAL REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—[Special to New York Tribune.]—A dispatch to the Tribune from Blois the 11th inst., says Orleans was taken by General Cathelineau's troops, which first entered the town from the south, driving the Bavarians from the bridge they defended, and which they lacked time to explode, as they intended to do. At Becon a determined fight occurred, with large losses on both sides. The Prussians were beaten and their entrenchments stormed. They left one hundred wagons of provisions and forage. Martmeonin's was the only French division there engaged.

Prisoners are constantly arriving. Two guns and a number of caisons have also arrived. General Tann's carriage is here. Tann himself was nearly captured. The French were in great force. Thirty thousand from Bourgese attacked on the south on the left bank, while the fifteenth and sixteenth corps attacked on the west side. The Bavarians were everywhere outnumbered, and lost their strongly fortified positions.

A correspondent of the Tribune at St. Petersburg on the 9th says an Imperial order was issued dismissing on unlimited furlough all soldiers who entered the army before the first of March, 1867.

Much uneasiness exists in diplomatic circles. A feeling prevails that the government is about to make a declaration renouncing the obligations of the treaty of Paris, and it is understood that if such be the case the British ambassador will demand his passports.

LONDON, Nov. 14—[Special to the New York World.]—A special telegram to the World from Tours dated to-day has been received here as follows: The main body of the army of the Loire yesterday occupied a position extending along the line of Chateaudun road to St. Peravy, Patay and Chevilly. The total loss of the Germans in the actions of the 7th, 9th and 10th before Orleans, including 500 sick and wounded who were abandoned, aggregates 10,000 in killed and wounded and prisoners. General Palladines is now executing a movement which is designed to outflank General Von der Tann's right. It is observed here with surprise that King William omitted to mention "Providence" in his dispatch announcing Von der Tann's brilliant advance to Toury.

The mission of Odo Russell, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, to Versailles, is undertaken not by order of the Foreign Office, but in consequence of the late Cabinet council. The object of his mission is to ascertain the views of Bismarck in relation to the threatening note from Russia repudiating the obligations of the treaty of 1856. Russell, it is understood, is instructed to inform Bismarck that England, Austria and Italy will unite to resist violation of the treaty by Russia.

General Burnside is still in London. The terms which Bismarck authorized him to propose to the government in Paris are the same as those which Thiers submitted to Favre and Trochu.

The article on Germany, France and England, in the Edinburgh Review, ascribed to Gladstone, was inspired but not written by him.

Unauthenticated dispatches from Blois and Tours contain confused accounts of another victory obtained by Aurelles over General Von der Tann, near Artenay. These dispatches state that Tann, being strengthened by reinforcements, had advanced from Toury southward along the road leading via Chevilly and Orleans; but he was attacked on the right flank with great impetuousity by Aurelles, near Artenay. The engagement resulted in the complete repulse of the Germans and the capture of a large number of prisoners and twenty-six guns.

The agitation concerning Russian designs is on the increase. In the best informed circles it is believed there is imminent danger of a general European conflict. The Pall Mall Gazette to-night declares that the Ministers not merely want true vision, but are occupied, to the exclusion of the truth, with misleading dreams. Two dangers confront England—the Alabama difficulty and the Eastern question. The circumstance that lifted the latter to great and immediate importance made the former more formidable, because of the increasing probability of there being a combination. Russia declares her designs to grasp Turkey, and Prussia is ready to connive and even to aid her. England, the only power to whom Turkey can look, is threatened with annihilation if she lifts her finger.

A special from Tours to-day says the movements of Aurelles, as mentioned in the dispatch this morning, are to Chartres on one flank and Pithiviers on the other, with the view of surrounding Von der Tann and Prince Albrecht before the arrival of detachments of the late army of Metz. That portion of Aurelles' army which defeated Von der Tann on Wednesday is still facing him, but flanking movements are executed by new troops, well supported by artillery. The junction of the right and left wings in the rear of the Bavarians will probably be completed to-day, although no positive news to that effect is yet received.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Times publishes Thiers' report on his armistice mission. He says he deems he owes to the great Powers, who desired an armistice should be concluded, a succinct account of the grave negotiations which he consented to undertake. He mentions the desolation of the country through which he passed going from Orleans to Versailles, at which latter place he stopped but one moment.

He proceeded forthwith to Paris, stopping at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to confer with the government; passed the night in deliberation, and next morning, the first of November, went to meet Bismarck, who was perfectly aware of the nature of his mission, as he had received at the same time that France had, the notice from the Powers that an armistice was desired to avoid the effusion of blood, and to allow France, through elections, to form a regular government with which to treat effectually. This was all the more evident from the fact that Prussia had pretended that, owing to the situation of France, she knew not to whom to apply.

Bismarck made casual mention that the remains of the government were now at Cassel, and it was the only one recognized by Europe; that he, however, merely made the remark to establish a diplomatic situation, having no intention to meddle with the internal management of France.

Thiers immediately answered that the government which precipitated France into the abyss of a war so foolishly resolved upon, had forever terminated its existence with its fatal career at Sedan, and would be for France but a remembrance of shame and grief.

Bismarck did not contest the fact, and made with me an examination of the following questions of the armistice proposed:

To furnish France time for the expression of her will as to the government she should choose to have, to allow entire freedom of elections during the armistice, and also for the organization of armies. Lastly, to permit the revictualling of besieged places, and especially Paris. Bismarck seemed to have no insurmountable objection to allow any of these questions, and, after an interview which lasted four hours, I had the right to suppose we should agree on all points, and thus conclude the first part of a pacification so ardently desired in both hemispheres.

Our conferences were three per day, as I was impatient to achieve a result which would cause as much noise as the cannon we distinctly heard. Count Von Bismarck assured me, as to the principle of the armistice, that he desired, as much as any of the neutrals, to end hostilities, and that he desired to see established in France a power which might contract lasting engagements. We were thus in accord on the essential points. I demanded from twenty-five to thirty days armistice, as this time was needed for the votes and reunion of the elected candidates. Bismarck did not contest this, and seemed to accept twenty-five days. As to the elections, Bismarck assured me they should be free in the departments occupied by the Prussians.

He made, however, reservations concerning that portion of the territory of the French near the German frontier, and German in origin. I immediately answered that the armistice must not be delayed by the argument of questions which come within the province of a treaty of peace. Bismarck said it was better not to discuss these questions, and that he, if not admitting electoral agitation in said provinces, would not refuse that they be represented in the future national assembly by a notable free in opinion as other representatives.

After a pause we then arranged as to the conduct of the armies. Bismarck referred this to the generals and to the King; and this was the conclusion arrived at, namely:

The belligerents were to stop where they were on the day of the signing of the armistice.

Lastly came the question of revictualling, and here again Bismarck wished to consult the military commanders. So matters were deferred to the next day.

When on the 3d I saw Bismarck he seemed uneasy and pre-occupied, and asked if I had any news from Paris. I said "no." He then said, "Paris is in revolution, and a new government is proclaimed."

I replied, "If disorder for the moment has triumphed, the people's love of order and patriotism will soon restore order." I was forced, however, to suspend negotiations, but soon received proof that I was not mistaken. I saw Bismarck that night, and resumed negotiations.

On the subject of revictualling Paris, I explained the principle that at the end of the armistice each belligerent must be in the same condition as at the commencement.

Bismarck, speaking in the name of the military leaders, pronounced against the revictualling unless he received a military equivalent. I demanded what he meant. He answered, "A fort; perhaps more than one." I immediately stopped Bismarck, saying, "Is it Paris you ask—Paris, our force, our hope, which you are not able to vanquish after fifty days' siege?"

Arrived here, we could get no farther. I saw the military spirit all powerful in the Prussian resolution against a peace policy, and asked Bismarck for leave to see Favre and advise with him. Bismarck charged me to declare that he would not interfere with the elections, even if there was no armistice, and would let Paris communicate with Tours on the subject. The government was informed of what had occurred, and they desired me to break off the negotiations on refusal of the revictualling and leave Versailles, which resolution I imparted to Bismarck.

The Powers must judge of the conduct of the belligerents and the efforts made to secure peace, which was not lost through the nation, but through the fault of the late government, the existence of which was the fault of France, in abandoning its destinies to such hands. THIERS.

A STEAMER ON FIRE.

A Vessel on Long Island Sound in Flames.

The mail agent of the Boston express train, which arrived in this city on the New York and New Haven Railroad at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock last night, reports that he saw a large steamer wrapped in flames about half-past nine o'clock last night. The agent states that while running between Westport, Conn., and Green Farms his attention was attracted by hearing one of the employes of the road exclaim, "Look! there's a steamer on fire!" He turned, and, looking in the direction indicated, saw, with some difficulty, owing to the distance, what he confidently believes to have been one of the large Sound steamers blazing from stem to stern. The large framed upper works could be seen somewhat resembling the shell of a house on fire just before the building falls and when all its timbers are aglow. The semi-circular outline of the large paddlebox was also discernable, but owing to the glare could not be plainly seen. From the general size and shape of the burning mass all who witnessed it concluded that it was no ordinary sized steamer, and there is no larger structure in the vicinity than the lighthouse about Norwalk harbor. The train was about three miles from the burning vessel, and it was the decided impression that she was aground not far from the lighthouse, on the north shore.

The vessel had, when reported as above, been burning for some hours, as the conductor of the evening train going north reports that he saw the vessel ablaze about opposite Green Farms, and when last seen by the mail agent large spires of flame were shooting up from the body of the steamer.

If it should prove that it was actually one of the Sound steamers, it is not improbable that it was the New Haven boat, which left this city about half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The fact that she was ashore gives reason to hope that she had been run aground by her pilot when it was discovered that she was on fire, and that all or most of the persons on board may thereby have been rescued.—*N. Y. Herald, yesterday.*

DETERMINED TO DIE.

A Lady Heart-broken at the Death of Her Husband Takes Three Desperate Attempts at Suicide.

Quite an excitement, says the Louisville *Journal* of the 10th instant, has been created in the West end, by the desperate and determined efforts of a highly respectable lady to take her own life.

Some five or six weeks ago the husband of the lady, who was a well-known citizen of Louisville, died suddenly while on his way to a distant city. The sad news fell with terrible force upon the fond heart of the loving wife. Frenzied with grief, and feeling that life had no further charms for her, the grief-stricken widow procured a quantity of opium, retired to her room, and swallowed the deadly potion. Fortunately, her condition was discovered ere the drug had done its fatal work, and her life was saved. She expressed regret for the rash act, and promised to make no further attempts upon her life. She was closely watched for several days, but as she evinced no disposition to repeat the attempt the surveillance ceased. But she had not abandoned her purpose, and about three weeks since a relative, upon entering her room, found her lying upon the bed in a deep stupor. A vial, labelled opium, showed plainly that she had again attempted to gain surcease of sorrow in death. As before, she was foiled in her rash purpose through the intervention of medical aid.

A stricter watch than before was kept upon her actions; but it seems that she was determined to die by her own hand. Her apparent resignation was but a ruse to lull to sleep the vigilance of her friends. At an early hour yesterday morning a female relative was awakened by the stertorous breathing of the lady. The relative procured a light, and discovered that the grief-stricken woman had inhaled a large quantity of chloroform and was rapidly sinking. Physicians were immediately summoned, and only by the most strenuous efforts known to medical skill was she restored to consciousness.

She was pronounced out of danger yesterday by the physicians, but it is feared that at the earliest opportunity she will again attempt to take her life.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES..... 6 47 | MOON SETS..... 10 53
SUN SETS..... 4 42 | HIGH WATER..... 6 22

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

WASH. BUTCHER, ISRAEL W. MORRIS, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

C. of Manch'tr.	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 3
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 5
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 7
Dorian	Marseilles	New York	Oct. 14
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 15
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 17
Westphalia	Hamburg	New York	Nov. 2
Alaska	Aspinwall	New York	Nov. 2
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 2
Algeria	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 5
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Nov. 5
Anglia	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 5

FOR EUROPE.

Acadia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 16
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 19
Donau	New York	Bremen	Nov. 19
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 19
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov. 23
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 26
C. of Limerick	New York	Liverpool via H.	Nov. 29
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 30
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 3
India	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 8
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Pereire	New York	Havre	Dec. 10
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 10

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Nov. 15
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Nov. 17
Liberty	Baltimore	N. Orls. via K. W.	Nov. 19
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Nov. 19
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Nov. 19
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Nov. 25
Empire	Philadelphia	Charleston	Nov. 26
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Dec. 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Empire, Holmes, Charleston, Souder & Adams.
Steamer Panther, Mills, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig J. B. Brown, Bain, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr N. C. Brice, Mead, Cape May, do.
Barge W. B. Crawford, Gilday, New York, do.
Barge Clarinda, Brown, do. do.
Barge James A. Booth, Haines, Brooklyn, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Passengers:—A. M. Bisbee, Mrs. C. W. Bisbee, William Freeman.
Steamship Leopard, Hughes, 48 hours fm Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 78 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.
Br. brig Reaper, Doane, 15 days fm Bonaire, with salt to A. Kerr & Bro.——vessel to B. Crawley & Co.
Schr Mary Willis, Jones, 5 days fm Norfolk, with cypress shingles to Collins & Co.
Schr John Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Port Penn, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr John T. Long, Tunnell, 1 day from Indian River, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr M. C. Burnite, Durborow, 1 day fm Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 14.—18 barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Helena, with stone; J. Kanouse, with salt; and Good-will, with marble, for Philadelphia.

Late and Early and Hamlet, with iron ore, for Bridgeton.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 14.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Senator Wade, Catharine Moan, Thos. Maloney, Ella R. V. De Witt, Dauntless, Rescue, T. L. Moore, and J. W. Andrews, all with coal, for New York.

Myrtle, with mineral, for Philadelphia.

Sarah Hummell and Matilda Bartlett, with coal, for Bridgeton.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 15.—The Sarah Ann, with coal, for Baltimore; G. A. Sidiman, with coal, for New Castle; Willis, with coal, and William Penn, with phosphate, for New York; and 18 regular barges, light, for Baltimore, left this port yesterday. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Nov. 14—A. M.—The Howard reports went to sea on Saturday, ship Expounder, not the John Patton; also spoke schrs Lottie Klotts and Willie Powers off the Capes, both for Boston.

Ship Wyoming passed up yesterday forenoon.

The Cope reports that the bark Sir Colin Campbell went to sea yesterday A. M.

Wind S. S. E. Thermometer, 64.

P. M.—In harbor, schr Village Queen, from Rondout for Baltimore, 18 schrs, and a small steamer unknown.

Wind S. S. W. Thermometer, 62.

MEMORANDA.

Br. ship Waterloo, Patterson, from London 30th Aug. for Philadelphia, was spoken 10th ult., lat. 41, long. 31.

N. G. steamer Cimbria, Haack, from Hamburg Nov. 3, with 781 passengers, at New York yesterday.

Fr. steamer Ville de Paris, Surmont, from Brest 4th inst. at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer City of London, Tibbitts, from Liverpool Nov. 3, via Queenstown 4th, at New York yesterday. Nov. 8, lat. 47 32, long. 39, spoke yacht Cambria, from New York for London; 9th, lat. 46, long. 42 47, passed steamer Etna, from New York for Liverpool.

Br. steamer Samaria, Martyn, from Liverpool, Queenstown, and Boston, at New York 13th inst.

Br. steamer Tarifa, Murphy, from Liverpool 1st inst. at Boston 12th.

Br. steamer City of Cork, Allen, for Liverpool via Halifax, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer America, Von Bulon, from New York, at Bremerhaven 28th ult.

Steamer Leipzig, Jaeger, fm Baltimore, at Guernsey, Scotland, 12th inst.

Steamer San Jago de Cuba, Limeburner, for New York, sailed from Brouwershaven 28th ult., and passed Dungeness next day.

Steamer Acadia, Tannock, for New York, cl'd at Malaga 21st ult.

Steamer Virginia, Andrews, from New York, at London 31st ult.

Steamer City of Antwerp, Leitch, from New York via Halifax, at Liverpool 30th ult.

Steamer Wm. Taber, Plummer, from New York 28th July via St. Thomas and Bahia, at San Diego 11th inst. for San Francisco.

Steamer Pioneer, Wakely, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., at 11 A. M. 14th inst., making the run in 53 hours.

Steamer Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 12th instant.

Steamer Hercules, Doughty, hence, at Boston 22th instant.

Steamer Fairbanks, Howe, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Bark Sancho Panza, Wiley, hence for Stettin, in the Sound, Elsinore, 27th ult.

Bark Josepha, Triederichs, hence, at Swinemunde 27th ult.

Bark Polly, Rodd, hence, at Swinemunde 27th ult.

Bark Hermon, Richborn, hence, at Texel 30th ult.

Bark Ann Elizabeth, Phelan, hence, at Swinemunde 28th ult.

Bark Vosa, Erickssen, hence, at Swinemunde 27th ultimo.

Bark Sirian Star, Corning, hence for Stettin, s'd from Falmouth 31st ult.

Barkentine La Bella, Christiansen, hence, at Travemunde 28th ult.

Brig F. J. Henderson, Henderson, from London for Philadelphia, passed Dungennes 28th ult.

Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, for Philadelphia, was at Hatteras Inlet 9th inst., waiting tides.

Schr Isabella Thompson, Endicott, hence, at Providence 12th inst.

Schrs E. Nickerson, Nickerson, from Gardiner; Cohasset, Gibbs, from New Bedford; J. I. Worthington, Brown, and James M. Vance, Burges, from Providence; and Ida L. Jayne, Jayne, from New Haven, all for Philadelphia; and Mary J. Fisher, Lawrence, from Bridgeport for Bordentown, N. J., passed Hell Gate 13th inst.

Schrs J. Price, Nickerson, hence for Providence, and Mary Louisa, Snow, do. for Bridgeport, passed Hell Gate 13th inst.

Schr Lookout, McFarland, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Eastport 7th inst

Schr Maryland, Torrey, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 11th inst.

Schr Jane C. Patterson, Wixon, hence, at Fall River 11th inst.

Schr Wave Crest, Davis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marblehead 9th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Passengers per steamer Juniata, Hoxie, cleared yesterday for Havana and New Orleans:—Consul-General Thomas Biddle; Miss M. A. Gaul; Leonardo Garcia Werrocal; Miss S. Foulke; George J. McCreden; J. C. Hawkins; Mrs. J. Rogers and 2 children; Miss W. Lalhacal; Mrs. E. A. Van Wyck; Miss W. Forbes; Lewis S. Jacobson; J. S. Sapp; C. A. Bourquin; Mrs. Wm. Ronckendorff; Thos. Ronckendorff; George Ronckendorff; William B. Mackenzie; U. Smith; Don Felix Cabello; Donna Luisa Ebrenke Cabello; Donna Luisa Cabello; Don Antonio Cabello; Donna Enriquitte Cabello; Don Eduardo Cabello; and Donna Elena O'Donnell.

Schr E. A. Conkling, hence for Norwich, coal-laden, struck on a rock while hauling from the upper to the lower coal wharf of the N. W. R. R. at New London 10th inst., received considerable damage, and filled with water.

Schr Maggie Louisa, Cain, hence for Hull, put into Ramsgate 29th ult., with loss of anchor and chain in the Downs on the 28th, and loss of sails, spars, etc., by a collision; was leaky.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,886 84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,946
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,193
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

THE MUTUAL PROTECTION Life Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA

Offers life policies, PERFECTLY SECURED, at less than ONE-HALF THE USUAL RATES. It is the only Life Insurance Company in the United States doing business on the "Mutual Classification" plan, and its rates are so low that all classes may enjoy its benefits.

THE FULL AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS GUARANTEED.

We confidently invite the attention of the public to the claims of this Company, assured that its plan, combining, as it does, ECONOMY with the HIGHEST DEGREE OF SECURITY, will commend it to general favor.

Circulars, containing full explanations of our system, rates, etc. etc., can be had from any of our agents, or at the

OFFICE,
No. 247 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES H. BILLINGTON, President.
J. E. HACKENBERG, Secretary.

Good men wanted as Agents. 10 13 thstu2m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888'24

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888 24
INCOME FOR 1870,	LOSSES PAID IN 1869,
$810,000.	$144,908 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
	Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH Assets, October, 1870 ..... 561,139 12

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomer
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 22

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE CO.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1870.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED from November 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:—

On Marine and Inland Risks	$799,419 36	
On Fire Risks	154,801 20	
		$954,220 56
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1869		502,489 32
		$1,456,709 88

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from November 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:—

On Marine and Inland Risks	$880,746 79	
On Fire Risks	151,548 67	
		$1,032,295 46
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc.		152,500 98
		$1,184,796 44
LOSSES, EXPENSES, etc., during the year as above:—		
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$515,555 93	
Fire Losses	99,603 08	
Return Premiums	81,921 69	
Reinsurances	40,698 85	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	50,501 40	
Taxes—United States, State, and Municipal Taxes	63,600 12	
Expenses	24,045 90	
		$875,126 97
		$309,669 47

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	138,920 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,700 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	25,250 00
25,000	Western Penn. Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. R. R. guarantee)	20,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,200 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 Shares Stock	15,600 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 Shares Stock	4,300 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 Shares Stock	4,000 00
261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650 00
$1,260,150 Par.	Market Value	$1,993,557 50
	Cost, $1,264,447 34.	
	Real Estate	$56,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	239,971 27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 47
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7,950. Estimated value	3,912 00
	Cash	142,911 73
		$1 820,727 97

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1870 certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1866, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividends whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	John B. Semple, Fitzh'g
George W. Bernadou,	A. B. Berger, "
William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, "
H. Frank Robinson,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Ass't Secretary. 11 11 17t

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
L

ENGLISH NEUTRALITY.

Lord Granville's Reply to Count Bernstorff.

Lord Granville, in his reply, dated October 21, to Count Bernstorff's last despatch on neutral obligations, thus states the policy of the British Government:

"From the date of the outbreak of the war the Cabinet has never hesitated as to the course which should be pursued. The views of the House of Commons were clearly manifested when, on the 4th of August, an amendment, by which it was proposed to insert in the Foreign Enlistment act, then under discussion, a clause prohibiting the exportation to belligerents of arms or munitions of war was rejected by a large majority; and the same opinions were shown to be held by the House of Lords in the debate of August 8, on the same bill, in which the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Privy Seal, and Lord Cairns took part. I myself, in answer to a question addressed to me in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Clanricarde on the 22d of July, went so far as to express some doubts whether a policy of prohibition was advisable even in self-defense; and in the constant conversations on the subject which I have had with your Excellency since the commencement of the war, I have invariably explained to you that the new Foreign enlistment act neither diminished nor added to the powers of the Government as regarded the exportation of munitions of war, and that it was our intention to adhere, on that point, to the usual practice of this country, which practice we believe to be in conformity with the established principles of public law."

Then, after reminding the Count that his former "series of irrefutable facts," as he called them, had nearly all been shown to be quite unfounded, Lord Granville proceeds to demolish two fresh accusations. Count Palikao's statement, as reported in the *Journal Officiel*, was merely that arms had been ordered *a l'etranger*, not in England; no trace can be discovered of the order ever having been received in this country, and it is certain that if it was received it was not executed. Again, full returns show that the supplies of arms drawn by France from this country between the two specified dates are less than those drawn by her from the United States, whence no exports have been made approaching the figures mentioned by his Excellency. This reference to the United States suggests an expression of surprise that a monopoly of the German contracts had been reserved for us, while the exports from the United States, and the positive assertion of the President of the privileges of neutrals had elicited no remark from the North German Government. In regard to a complaint of the sale of the Hypatia and Norseman to the French Government to be used as storeships, Lord Granville points out that in both cases the vessels were despatched from England before the Foreign Enlistment act of 1870 came into operation; consequently the owners, who were not liable to penalties under the previous Enlistment act, could not be successfully prosecuted under the provisions of the new act. Moreover, the actual sale was effected at Cherbourg, and the vessels were there handed over to the purchasers before the passing of the new act. Two cases adduced by Count Bernstorff, one in 1825 and the other in 1848, when the export of arms was prohibited by our Government, are met by the answer that the interference then exercised was in fulfilment of special treaty obligations with Denmark and Spain. In conclusion, Lord Granville congratulates his Excellency on having withdrawn from the untenable doctrine of "benevolent neutrality;" for though "good offices may be benevolent, neutrality, like arbitration, cannot be so;" and, repudiating all jealousy of German unity, repeats his assurance of the friendly and sympathetic feelings of this country towards Germany.

FALLEN METZ.

Incidents of the Capitulation—The Prince's Interview with General Changarnier.

A German officer, writing from before Metz, thus relates the opening of the negotiations for a surrender:—"On the evening of the 24th a letter arrived at headquarters from Bazaine, requesting an interview for General Changarnier on the morrow. Prince Frederick Charles granted this, and arranged that the General should be met by two orderlies, near the outposts, at 11 A. M. They, however, did not find him. The ground, 2000 paces in breadth, between our outposts and the enemy was thronged with unarmed French people, who had come within 100 steps of our lines in order to hunt for potatoes, grapes, and forage; this went on all the morning. The French took off their hats to our outposts, pointed to their stomachs, and made gestures indicative of hunger. Our soldiers then winked, the French began their tasks and turned back when they had filled their sacks. The soldiers had, through this, become so audacious that we were yesterday (25th) forced to drive them with sticks out of a village which they had occupied and would not vacate. As the General did not come our orderlies took a flag of truce and went, surrounded by hundreds of unarmed enemies, up to the French trenches, where the guard received them. On their saying they expected the General, an approaching carriage was pointed out to them. Changarnier, a venerable man of about eighty, but tolerably active, begged that he might ride as far as possible, as he could not walk far. Our officers sent for the carriage, and it came so close up that the General had only to climb over a small trench. Changarnier is a republican, but offered his services to the Emperor after the battle of Woerth, and since the 8th of August had been in Metz, where he was attached to Bazaine, without having any separate command. He was blindfolded, and on his arrival here was received by General Stiehle and conducted to the Prince. The interview lasted an hour and a half, and he was accompanied as far as the carriage. The General was heart-broken, and his last words were:—'We shall fall, but with honor. I wish, gentlemen, that neither you nor any brave soldier may ever experience this.' Thereupon a flood of tears streamed from his eyes. He was led back blindfolded past the outposts. There, the handkerchief being removed, he observed the potato-seekers, and delivered an eulogium on our soldiers. He added that he hoped the negotiations in the evening would lead to some result. The rendezvous arranged with the Prince was held at the Chateau Frescaty. A French general of division and General Stiehle met. We fixed our conditions on the basis of the capitulation of Sedan and Strasbourg. The French General was at first very angry, but ultimately took them back with him to Metz."

CALAMITY IN EGYPT.

Terrible Explosion of Gun Cotton—Loss of Fifty Lives.

Alexandria (Octrespondence: 22), Cor. London Echo.

On Sunday last, at about 4 o'clock in the morning, the inhabitants of this town were awakened by a shock, which everybody at once declared to be the shock of an earthquake, but which was really the effect of the explosion of a magazine, in which had been stored a number of cases filled with gun cotton that had only lately arrived from Trieste. The Austrian manufacturers had warned the authorities here that this cotton would have to be turned daily, as it was liable to spontaneous ignition; but this, in all likelihood, was soon forgotten, and the result is the misfortune I have to write about. The magazine was situated in the quarter of the town called Kom-el-Dyck (The Cock's Hill), a calcareous rock, where stood in olden times a theatre, and which until lately was covered with Arab huts; but where Europeans and Syrians, having discovered the salubrity of the spot, had built houses and villas with gardens. A great number of these are now either destroyed or more or less injured, as the huge stones with which the magazine had been built had been sent with a lateral force against the houses, and bombarded them, in some cases completely destroying them, in other cases going through several walls and doing little harm. The house of Mr. Wilson, an English resident, was completely destroyed, yet though the rooms were filled with stones, he and his family were not injured—a wonderful escape indeed. Beyond the destruction of the houses in the immediate quarter, no greater mischief was done to property than the breaking of windows in nearly all the houses situated within a quarter of a mile of the magazine, but the loss of life occasioned by the accident, arising from carelessness, is very great. It is true that the official account gives the number as fifty, it is true that most of them were "only Arabs;" but then I believe the number is very far below the true one, and I also believe that the lives of these "only Arabs" were valuable. But no one would be likely to think so who saw the few soldiers at work that were sent to dig for the buried bodies. It was a horrible sight. They take from the side of a heap some of the stones and rubbish, and put it on the top of the very same heap they are working at, until they discover some part of a body. They then get hold of it as best they can, and pull, shouting at the same time in their horrible monotonous measure. Here they drag forth the body of a woman, which, having been lying compressed by the stones, expands in each part as it comes forth; then they expose another body—is it a man or a woman? Bystanders cannot tell, for the head is not there. The work went on during the forenoon. In the afternoon nothing was done. Next morning I expected to find, at all events, those places cleared where it was likely that bodies were still lying; but no, I only found about 600 soldiers employed in filling up the gap made by the explosion where the magazine stood, carrying the stones and raking the earth down with their hands, while the Arabs, who were still in search of relatives, were also digging in the same manner, where yesterday morning had stood their poor dwellings. The excitement here is very great, everybody blaming the Government for storing such an explosive material in the midst of a thickly-populated quarter.

PERSECUTED CHRISTIANS.

Details of the Recent Disturbances at Damascus.

In a leiter to the London *Times* Mr. E. H. Palmer and Mr. C. F. Tyrwhitt Drake gave the following particulars of some recent disturbances at Damascus:—"The massacre of Christians at Damascus, ten years ago, created an excitement over the whole of Europe, but with Tien-tsin and Sedan to engross the public attention such a trifle as a fresh outbreak in Syria has been quite overlooked. The events to which we allude occurred shortly after we had left the country, but we have received full details from both native Christian and Mohammedan correspondents in Syria. On the 26th of August it was rumored in Damascus that a general massacre of the Franks by the Muslim inhabitants was contemplated, and affairs actually assumed so serious an aspect that most of the Christians precipitately fled from the town. Open menaces were uttered, the fanatical part of the population became clamorous and evidently bent on mischief, and, indeed, the danger seemed imminent since the authorities took no steps to suppress the popular agitation, when, thanks to the energetic conduct of her Britannic Majesty's Consul—upon whom the management of the affairs devolved, as the other European representatives retired from the scene of action—who seems to have himself addressed the Turkish soldiery and insisted on proper steps being taken by the Government, the riots were quelled and a most serious calamity averted. One of the causes which appears most to have excited the fanaticism of the mob was the presence, in the streets of Damascus, of crosses chalked up on the most conspicuous places.

MYSTERIOUS PEOPLE.

Every one has now and then encountered in society people who have no apparent property, real or personal, yet who seem to have all the comforts and luxuries which wealth procures, without making any of those exertions which procure wealth. They are generally very pleasant companionable people who have been everywhere and seen everything. They know everybody, and everybody knows them—up to a certain point. The father drives a neat two-in-hand, the wife and daughters dress elegantly, and the son's pocket-money is the allowance of a prince imperial. They have the best rooms in the most fashionable hotel, or, if they keep house, their *menage* is unexceptionable, They have the most premature lamb and the earliestpeas, the handsomest landau and the choicest seats at the opera. In short, they feed on the roses and lie in the lillies of life. But how do they manage to do it? The Dores, you say, are charming people; the ladies are well-bred and bright, and Dore senior is courtly, not to say distinguished; but what is the trade, business, profession of Dore senior? what does he do for a living? He is evidently immensely wealthy, but it is just as evident that he is not worth a cent. Nobody can find out that he owns a square inch of real estate or a dollar's worth of any kind of stock—petroleum or other. He is not a speculator, that is certain. Is he a gambler? His habits and associates are beyond reproach. Is he (and this should be put in the smallest diamond type, like the whispers in Charles Reade's novels) a counterfeiter? The suspicion dies of its own folly. If he were a foreigner one might suppose him to be an eccentric nobleman examining the social institutions of our country; but unfortunately for so flattering an hypothesis he is American born and bred. There are just two things known about him, the rest is mystery. The two things are, first, That he has no visible means of support; and secondly, That he live like

"A regular, rich Don Rataplan
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Senor Grandissimo Bastinado,"

or a Count Monte Cristo, at least. And how does he manage to do it? By what subtle alchemy does he coin gold to meet his lavish current expenses? What is his heavenly receipt for living sumptuously on nothing a year?

Most people who have not inherited money or made it by a lucky stroke, have to work very hard and be very economical, if they have wife and children, in order to face their butcher boldly and meet their tax-collector without a blush. But here is our friend Dore who toils not, neither does he spin, and yet Solomon in all his glory was never less affected by the fluctuations of the money market or the prices of provisions. He is a social mystery. We look upon him with a kind of awe. Enveloped in that faultlessly cut coat, and buried under that snowy shirt-bosom, lies the secret which half the world longs for—the secret of living on nothing, the art of economy, for this we take to be economy elevated to a fine art.

We have all met in our larger cities with such people as the Dore family, and have received from them a vague impression that there is a royal road to soft living entirely disconnected with hard work, frugality, and the petty annoyances which enter into a successful struggle for a competency. We have beheld these people, and wondered, and sometimes while we were wondering, they and their gorgeousness have disappeared—like the enchanted things in a fairy tale—leaving naught behind except some unpaid bills. But this has only heightened the mystery and splendor of the phenomenon.—*Every Saturday.*

Frightful Slaughter of Fijians.

From the Auckland (New Zealand) Herald, Oct. 6.

We are sorry to have to report another slaughter of natives.

It will be remembered that in 1866 Cakobau conquered the districts of Vugalei and Viria, which had for some time been in rebellion against him. During the war Cakobau requested the chief of Motailobau to secure Muakalou, a chief of Soloira, and bring him a prisoner to the Bau camp. This the chief of Motailobau did, probably expecting that Muakalou would be taken on to Bau, and not allowed to return to the mountains. Such, however, was not Cakobau's intentions. After giving Muakalou a good talking to he ordered his release, telling him to go back to his home among the mountains and live in peace among his own people. No sooner had Muakalou got to his own town, and among his own people, than he expressed his determination to be avenged on the Motailobau chief by eating him. This determination he has several times repeated, but he has not till now openly declared war against the Motailobau people. A short time ago a Soloira woman fled to a Motailobau town, where she was sheltered, and this has been made the pretext for a war in which the tribes of Soloira and Motailobau are engaged.

As soon as war was declared a Soloira town called Nakorobalavu joined the Motaillabon people, and this is the town in which the slaughter we now report took place.

At midday on Friday, the 12th of August, when the men were all in their gardens, a large war party from Navosa and Dawarau entered the town of Nakorobalavu by five different paths, took the people by surprise, and killed, it is said, all in the town. The men, who were on their planting-ground, hearing the firing, rushed to the rescue of their wives and children, but, finding there was no hope for them against such a large attacking party, they soon turned and fled, hoping to reach some friendly town; but in this they were disappointed, as they were met on the way by the people of Nacau, who killed every one they found, whether man, woman, or child.

It is said that 260 were slain, and, as at present only ten of the Nakorobalavu people are known to be alive, there is reason to fear that if not 260, a very large number have fallen.

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A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.
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JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA.

SAXON GREEN
NEVER FADES.
8 1 6m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELLIAS CATTELL.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received the following new publications:—

"The Travels of an American Owl," by Virginia W. Johnson, is a satire upon some of the follies of travelling Americans, and especially upon the toadying propensities of which some of our countrymen are accused of indulging when in foreign parts. The book is written in a lively vein, and some of its hits go straight to the mark. It must be confessed, however, that the humor is somewhat forced at times, and that the literary portion of the book is of minor interest compared with the illustrations. These are drawn in silhouette style by Mr. Augustus Hoppin, who has borrowed an idea from Konewka, the German artist. Mr. Hoppin is one of our cleverest American designers, and there is much excellent comedy in his illustrations of "The Travels of an American Owl." These designs, however, are very much inferior to the performances of the German artist, and Mr. Hoppin loses more by the comparison than he otherwise would do from the fact that many of his figures are not pure silhouette, and that he has been obliged to use regular pictorial backgrounds, which give his work a very mixed character.

"Three Years with the Sixth Corps," by George T. Stephens, Surgeon of the 17th New York Volunteers, published by D. Van Nostrand, is a second and revised edition of an interesting and valuable contribution to the history of the war for the suppression of the Rebellion. It is a concise narrative of events in the Army of the Potomac from the commencement to the close of the Rebellion, and Dr. Stephens has added to the facts that came under his own observation by careful collations from authentic documents and by information gathered from a great variety of reliable sources. He is a graceful and animated writer, and his work will give a better general idea of the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac than can probably be gathered from any other single source. The book is handsomely gotten up, and is embellished with several excellent steel portraits of distinguished generals and with numerous woodcuts.

"Words and their Uses," by Richard Grant White, published by Sheldon & Co., contains the substance of article constituted to the *Galaxy* during the years 1867, 1868, and 1869. Some changes have been made in the arrangement of subjects and some corrections, but substantially the work is a reprint of the *Galaxy* articles. The object of the book is the consideration of the right use and the abuse of words and idioms, with an occasional examination of their origin and history. As it is intended for popular use, philology is only considered incidentally, and the desire has been to interest and instruct the average mass of readers. Some of Mr. White's theories are peculiar, and he has been repeatedly attacked with considerable asperity by those who disagreed with him. Whether he is right or wrong, however, upon some points, his work is one that contains a great amount of really valuable information about words and their uses that will be acceptable to the majority of readers, and it is deserving of an extensive circulation in all classes of society and in all sections of the country.

"Willson's New Speller and Analyzer," by Marcus Wilson, published by Harper & Brothers, is an elementary work, which contains within a narrow compass valuable educational aids to a thorough knowledge of the orthography, ortheopy, formation, derivation, and uses of words.

Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger also send us of Harper & Brothers' new publications "The Warden" and "Barchester Towers," a reprint of a couple of Anthony Trollope's early efforts which are especially interesting, as in them are to be found the germs of his later works.

"In Duty Bound," by the author of "Maud Warren," etc., is an English story of considerable merit, that will repay a perusal.

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just issued the following new books:—

"Bessy Rane" is the latest production of Mrs. Henry Wood, and it has been issued in this country simultaneously with its appearance in England. Mrs. Wood has the art of weaving a subtle and fascinating plot, and of engaging the attention of the reader with a boldly sketched series of characters and dramatic incidents; and her novels, if they do not reach the highest artistic excellence, have the indisputable merit of being interesting. "Bessy Kane' is a very well-constructed story, and is quite as entertaining as any of Mrs. Wood's previous productions, not excepting the famous "East Lynne."

"Rose Douglas" is a Scotch story with a good moral, that will appeal to the tastes and sympathies of a large circle of readers who incline to something rather more elevated than the sensetionalism which characterizes much of the current fiction.

"Miss Leslie's New Cookery Book' is a new and revised edition will be certain of appreciative readers, who will make practical tests of its merits. Miss Leslie is a standard authority upon the concoction of toothsome dishes, and no household can be considered as completely furnished unless it is supplied with a copy of the "New Cookery Book."

—Porter & Coates send us the following new publications:—

"Puck's Midnight Pranks," published by Roberts Brothers, is a translation by Rev. Charles T. Brooks of a little German poem by Ludwig Bund. The chief interest of this pretty little brochure is in the silhouettes by Paul Konewka, whose illustrations of *Midsummer Night's Dream* were the artistic sensations among the publications of the last holiday season. The designs illustrative of "Puck's Nightly Pranks," like those which made the artist's reputation, are characterized in a remarkable degree by an airy grace and a playful humor that are in excellent keeping with the subject. "Puck's Nightly Pranks" is a children's book, but it will be enjoyed no less by the old than by the young people.

"Coughs and Colds," by Dr. W. W. Hall, published by Hurd & Houghton, is a practical work on the prevention, cause, and cure of various affections of the throat and chest. It is not a medical treatise in the strict acceptation of the term, but it gives in plain language for average readers such information about coughs, colds, and their results in producing consumption as are of the highest value. If this book is read with care, and its precepts carried out, there can scarcely be a doubt that multitudes will be benefitted, and we recommend it cordially as a description of the incipient stages of consumption, with hints as to their treatment that everybody ought to be acquainted with.

"Daffy Down Dilly and her Friends," by the authors of the "Fairy Egg," published by Loring, is a very pretty little fairy story, which is made additionally interesting by a number of clever designs from the pencil of Mr. C. G. Bush.

—The American Sunday School Union has just published the following religious stories for children:—"Aunt Winifred's Legacy," "The Young Potato-Roasters," "Lavinia and Lily; or, Life at a Boarding School;" and "Sister Rose; or, St. Bartholomew's Eve."

—From the American Tract Society we have received "Jonas Claire," a pleasantly written story with a good moral, and "The Child's History of Daniel," in which the chief incidents of Daniel's life are given in a shape suited to the capacity of young readers.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. send us Part 12 of "Lippincott's Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology," which reaches the title "Pierre Armand Dufrenoy."

—From the Central News Company we have received the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun*, and the November numbers of *London Society*, *Temple Bar*, *The Cornhill Magazine*, and *All the Year Round*.

"Keeping a Public."

A BRITISH AMBITION.

In England there are some thousands of people the height of whose ambition is to settle down in life as proprietors of "a snug double-licensed public," as it is called in the *ad captandum* advertisements to be met with in the cheap London weeklies. These aspirers to public fame, says *Chambers' Journal*, are principally "Gentlemen's gentlemen." When a member of that host, after some months of preliminary flirting, at last, under the influence of some sparkling 'ock, served out at the marriage of one of "the young ladies," proposes to poor fluttering Mary, the housemaid, to "keep company" with her, it is on the understanding that when they have both saved enough, she shall "take a public." And a very buxom hostess does Mary, once so trim and slim, become; how, she does not know, but supposes it must be "the smell of the beer—least ways so folks tell her." She is genial, as a rule. The only complaint that can be made against "missis" is, say her servants, that she who was once so bard upon the overbearing ways of her employers, is now "awful sharp upon a body;" while the same lady, who, not many years since, had too frequently to be reproved by the housekeeper for an undue predilection for brilliant colors in cap and bonnet, now asks, with a toss of her head, Miss Kate Jones, the barmaid, how she can make such ashow of herself, with all those ribbons flying about her; does she want to "ketch the fellows?" Whereat saucy Kate discreetly replies not, but mutters "Jealous!"

The retirement to "a public of one's own" is also much sighed for by persons in another grade of life—policemen. The members of the force—more especially of that branch known as detectives—who manage to save enough to take "a public," are by no means few.

Obituary Drivel.

Philadelphia has long enjoyed a pre-eminence in the publication of obituary "poetry," in which rhyme, reason, and measure are strangely commingled; but New Orleans is "after her," and when she shall be able to indulge in the luxury a little oftener, Philadelphia will undoubtedly have to take a back seat. The quality of the following tribute to a departed child, published in the *Republican*, which is credited to the Superintendent of Education of the State of Lonisiana, is rarely excelled:—

Is Willie gone—gone to the land above—
Gone where all is good—where all is love?
Yes, yes; on angel wings away
To the land of love, the land of day.

No night, no cloud, no "scarlet fever" there,
Nor sin, nor pain, nor death itself is where
Our Willie's gone—a land so rich, so good,
That saints are fed on angels' food.

Is Willie gone—gone so far away
That we no more shall hear him say:
"Papa, ten cents for cake, and I'll love you—
I'll love mamma, Georgie, and grand'ma, too?"

Yes, gone where others, sweet and dear,
Said, "Come, Willie, please come up here,
We'll wait for papa, mamma, and Georgie, too,
And, while waiting, sing—we'll sing with you."

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,

IRON FOUNDERS,

(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)

Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.

FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.

JNO. EDGAR THOMSON,
President. JAMES HOEY,
6 27 mwf 6m General Manager

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

POMONA NURSERY.—200,000 TWO YEAR OLD ASPARAGUS ROOTS, Pears, Apples, Cherries, Plums, other Trees and Plants. Send stamp for catalogue of 56 pages—it tells what and how to plant for *profit*. WM. PARRY,
11 11 fmw6t Cinnaminson, N. J.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 16 s w 3

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New-Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Coronal Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:00 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:56 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8:00 A M.
Paoli Accommodation,	10 A. M. & 12:50 and 7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:40 A. M. & 3:30 & 6:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11:55 A. M.
Erie Express	5:40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and
AN EXPRESS TRAIN
in the Afternoon from each end of the route.
THE EXPRESS TRAIN
will be furnished with
SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,
from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6:45 A. M. Accommodation, and 4:30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,
from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7:00 A. M. Accommodation and 3:30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York..... $3 00
" " " " Long Branch... 2 50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:58 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Farmingdale.
At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Emigran Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:30 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE),

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 3 30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Oct. 17, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1:15, 3:30, and 5:20 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

9:00 and 11:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8 25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 7:05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 and 9:45 P. M.

Abington at 2:35, 4:55, and 6:45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9:30 A. M. and 8:10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD
SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10:20 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:00 A. M.
	arrives at Erie	7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	10:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:15 P. M.
	arrives at Erie	7:25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
	arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL	leaves Williamsport	1:30 P. M.
	arrives at Lock Haven	2:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
	arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
	arrives at Philadelphia	6:30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Williamsport	9 45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9 50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5 20 A. M.
	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL	leaves L. Haven	11:35 A. M.
"	" arr. Williamsp't	12 50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX.	leaves Lock Haven	9:35 P. M.
"	" arr. Williamsport	10:50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:20 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55, 4:25, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 9:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.—Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will leave and arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Way Passenger	7:30	Pottstown Accom...	8:40
Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	8:15	Reading & Potts. Acc	10:20
Phil. & Potts. W. Tr'n	12:30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	1:00
Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	3:30	Phil. & Potts. W. Tr'n	4:30
Pottstown Accom...	4:00	Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	7:00
Reading & Potts. Acc	5:15	Harrisburg, Pottsv'e, and Allentown Acc	9:25
ON SUNDAYS.		ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8:00	From Pottsville	12:35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3:15	From Reading	7:25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 Noon, and 4 P. M.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 Noon, and 5:15 P. M.

For Mount Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:25, 8:10, and 8 50 A. M., and 2:50 P. M.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12:00 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street. 11 12

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, November 2, 1870,
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2½, 3¼, 3¾, 4:05, 4¾, 5:05, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 and 9½ down train, and 2¾, 3¾, and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2¼, 3¾, 6¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:10, and 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 A. M., 6¾ & 11 P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 5, 6¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 6¼, 6:20, 7, 7¾, 8:60, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¼, 6¼, 8, and 9¼ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¼, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 5, 6¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6:55, 7¾, 8:10, 9:20, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, 8¾, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¼, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6¾, and 9¾ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7, 9:05 A. M., 6¾ & 12 P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8¾ A. M. 12¾ and 5 P. M. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford on Saturdays only, at 2:30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia:—

Leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 and 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:58 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays at 6:49 P. M. only.

HENRY WO

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY FINANCES.

The Estimated Receipts and Expenses of the City for 1871—The Appropriations Asked for—The Tax Rate.

The following annual statement of the financial condition of the city was submitted yesterday by the City Controller to the Finance Committee of Councils. Statement of the general and additional appropriations to November 1, 1870, and estimated expenses for 1871:—

	Annual Appropriation.	Additional Appropriations to Nov. 1, 1870.	Estimated Expenses for 1871.
Interest on City Loan	$1,256,000'00	$1,374,160'00	$3,000,000'00
Departments.			
Police	850,883'90	142,903'00	842,771'95
Highways	606,078'11	806'00	*652,063'00
Guardians of the Poor	422,796'25	70,000'00	*440,670'00
City Commissioners	267,856'60	65,631'85	301,181'90
Markets and City Property	148,016'49	2,834'43	141,725'81
City Treasurer	23,180'00	1,300'00	24,500'00
Board of Revision	92,725'00	18,600'00	99,275'00
Park Commission	52,500'00	10,000'00	102,500'00
Water	380,500'00	228,135'63	432,450'00
Clerks Councils	25,781'00	8,087'00	26,596'00
Receiver of Taxes	34,483'80	.....	35,000'00
Surveys	38,464'00	2,000'00	44,561'00
City Solicitor	19,260'00	112,378'05	40,280'00
Fire	113,250'00	.....	119,100'00
Lighting City	450,148'00	17,112'50	475,000'00
Board of Education	1,205,515'03	35,399'68	1,354,723'46
Board of Health	234,710'00	60,000'00	255,770'00
County Prison	130,398'60	5279	135,403'00
City Ice Boat	34,800'00	1,658'34	[illegible]
City Controller	21,580'00	450'00	21,500'00
Sinking Funds	550,850'00	17,900'00	626,23?'00
City Railroads	8,800'00	.....	8,800'00
Defence	3,080'00	725'00	3,000'00
Fire Alarm Tele'ph	58,225'00	710'00	55,900'00
Steam Engines and Boilers	12,5 0'00	.....	14,575'00
Public Buildings	2,169'06	215'47	300,006'00
Port Wardens	2,372'41	180'00	2,400'00
Total appropriations for and during '70.	$7,804,992'08	$2,154,133'55	
Estimated expenses of the departments for 1871			$9,623,740'23

*The above estimates do not include the expenses for highways in the Twenty-second ward, nor the expenses for the poor rates in the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and part of the Twenty-first ward.

The revenue for 1870 from resources other than taxes was estimated as $1,564,345. There has been already collected, however, up to November 1, 1870, $1,596,338'06, being $31,993 06 in excess of the estimated amount, and the estimated amount yet to be collected prior to January 1, 1871, is $399,650. The estimated revenue from registered taxes for 1870 was $400,000 up to November 1st, 1870; $650,000 has been collected, and an estimated amount of $100,000 remained to be collected prior to 1871. The cash balance on hand November 1st, 1870, was $1,080,-151'19. The estimated receipts for 1871, other than taxes, foot up $1,946,754, and from registered taxes $600,000.

The estimated receipts from departments, etc., are as follows:—

Highways	$37,089	City property	$17,700
City Railroads	11,000	Ice boats	3,000
Water	919,000	Surveys	4,000
Fines	4,500	Boiler Inspector	6,250
Licenses	7,815	Port Wardens	1,200
Prison Inspectors	18,000	Miscellaneous	30,000
Poor	28,000	Dividends on stocks, and interest on gas loans	590,000
Health	34,400		
Lighting city	1,000		
Police	1,000		
Sheriff	3,500	State appropriation to Public Schools	60,000
City Solicitor	50,000		
Building Inspectors	1,000		
Markets	57,000	Receipts for 1871	$1,940,754
Wharves	55,300		

The following shows the liabilities of the city for 1871:—

Estimated Expenses of Departments for 1871	$9,622,740'33
Outstanding Warrants on November 1, 1870	2,374,568'18
Estimated Discounts—allowance on taxes	400,000'00
Estimated amount of Warrants which may be drawn prior to January 1, 1871, and special amounts carried forward	1,250,000'00
Estimated amount of mandamus and interest on warrants	150,000'00
Total	$13,797,308'51

The assets of the city for 1871 are shown in the following table:—

Cash on hand Nov. 1, 1870		$1,080,151'19
Estimated receipts from sources other than taxes prior to 1871, and for the year 1871		2,340,404'00
Estimated receipts from taxes and registered taxes prior to Jan. 15, 1871		756,000'00
Estimated receipts from registered taxes in 1871		600,000'00
		$4,776,555'19
Amount collected by Twenty-second ward for Highways and Poor	$37,528'56	
Amount collected by Twenty-third ward for Highways and Poor	8,240'58	
Amount collected by Twenty-first ward, in part for Poor	1,494'45	
Amount to be provided for by taxation for all purposes except the above named	$8,979,489'43	
		9,026,753'32
		$13,797,308'51

The following shows the valuation of property, as furnished by the Board of Revision:—

Real Estate	$491,844,096'00
Furniture, horses, carriages, etc	8,592,786'00
Total valuation, subject to taxation for city purposes	$500,436,882'00

This amount is classified as follows:—

Subject to full rate	$457,312,753'00
Subject to suburban rate	23,850,830'00
Subject to farm rate	19,773,279'00

The following shows the amounts which would be derived from the above at the rates of $1'86 and $1'20 on the $100:—

	Product.	Rate.	Product.	Rate.	Product.
Full	$457,312,753	1'80	$8,460,285'92	1'20	$5,488'942'30
Sub'n	23,850,830	1'20	289,550'54	1'20	295,777'43
Farm	19,773,279	'93	183,891'49	'95	187,846'15
	$500,436,882		$8,933,727'95		$9,172,565'88

The funded debt of the city and assets, November 1, 1870, is stated as follows:—

Dr.

To balance of Loan issued prior to consolidation	$9,152,568'05
To pay for Stock subscribed before consolidation	1,725,000'00
To pay for extension of Gas Works	3,769,700'00
To pay for Permanent Improvements and Bridges	6 825,300'00
To pay for War purposes	11,650,000'00
To pay for Park purposes	4,194,500'00
To pay for Municipal purposes	6,823,441'00
Loans authorized but not issued	6,158,900'00
	$50,270,429'05

Cr.

By Cash and City Loan held by Sinking Fund Committee	$4,884,529'99
By Stocks, etc., at market value	6,302,015'00
By Wharves and Markets	1,646,560'00
By City Property, exclusive of Public Buildings and Squares	1,341,000'00
By Schools and Real Estate under the Police	2,976,760'75
By Railroad, Water, Gas Loans, Prison, Park, etc	19,126,300'00
By City Loans, unsold	6,158,900'00
Balance	7,834,423'31
	$50,270,429'05

WE CALL ATTENTION to the course of lectures now in course in the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Willits). Both the themes and the orators are comparatively new and fresh. No one could have listened to the brilliant, instructive, and witty lecture on "Italy," by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Reed of this city, last Tuesday night, and not feel that the money was well invested that secured the intellectual treat. To-night another favorite pulpit orator of our town, Rev. Frank L. Robbins, discourses on "California, Chinese, Mormons, and the Yo Semite Valley" included. A double quartette furnishes exquisite music at each entertainment.

CONSOLIDATION OF A BOAT CLUB.—At a meeting of the Vesper Boat Club held last evening, it was decided to consolidate the Wissahickon Boat Club with the former organization, under the name of the Vesper. The latter club was in a fair way to become the best upon the river, and the present organization promises to equal if not surpass all others in numbers, boating excellence, and *esprit du corps*. At the meeting of the Vesper Club a vote was also passed deciding to withdraw entirely from connection with the Schuylkill Navy.

TAPPED A TILL.—William Gray and Frank Roberts were arrested yesterday for robbing the money-drawer in Peter Doyle's tavern, Second and Wharton streets, of the sum of $8. They were committed by Alderman Lutz.

ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH.

Completion of the New Edifice at Broad and Arch Streets—A Description of the Building—The Largest and Finest Methodist Church in the Country—The Dedication Programme.

At the morning service in the chapel of the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church, on Sunday morning, Rev. Dr. Payne, the pastor, announced that the new church edifice adjoining the chapel would be completed and ready for dedication by Thursday afternoon of the present week. In the evening the services in the chapel were of a peculiar and interesting character, in keeping with the circumstance that the congregation were then assembled for the last time in the building which they had so long occupied.

Dr. Payne, after the customary opening exercises, stated that no sermon would be preached, but that the time would be occupied by addresses principally by prominent lay members of the congregation. Before introducing any of the other speakers, however, he dwelt at some length upon the past history and present prosperity of the church organization. Eight years ago last spring a number of earnest Christian young men abandoned their old and pleasant church connections to lay the foundation of the new society. They came together from various churches throughout the city, rented the hall in the building on the northeast corner of Broad and Arch streets, immediately opposite the new church building, and by their earnestness, activity, and harmony soon gathered about themselves a flourishing congregation. Dr. Payne questioned whether any other church, either in the city of Philadelphia or out of it, had made as much progress in the same length of time. We have now, he said, a church property unsurpassed in this city or by any Methodist Episcopal church in the whole country; there is, moreover, no heavy debt resting upon it, more than three-fourths of the cost of the new edifice having been already liquidated, while the remaining indebtedness could easily be met. This new church, he continued, has not been built to be in the slightest degree of an exclusive character; it has been built for no special, favored class of people; we want to hear nothing whatever about the poor or the rich among us, and we propose to make provision for any and for all.

Dr. Payne then introduced John Whiteman, Esq., who had been connected with the enterprise almost from the start, and who recalled happily many reminiscences concerning the founders of the church. He was followed by Colonel Wright, who dwelt with much earnestness upon the sociability and activity which had heretofore characterized the church, and warned its members against the two great dangers—unsociability and inactivity—which threatened them, now that the great task of erecting their magnificent place of worship was approaching an end.

Dr. Payne then introduced John M. Maris, esq., and in doing so stated that for the completion of the new church edifice they were indebted to him more than to any other living man; he had given days, and weeks, and years unwearedly to the arduous task, had watched anxiously over every step taken in the enterprise, and was entitled to just praise for his great zeal and activity. Mr. Maris then addressed the congregation at considerable length, dwelling especially upon the apprehensions which had been entertained and overcome during the progress of the enterprise, and stating, with respect to the last—the fear that the new church building, now that it is complete, is too small—that there was no cause for this apprehension, as it is the largest Methodist Episcopal church in the city. Mr. Maris, in conclusion, announced that the sale of the pews in the new building would commence on Wednesday, November 23. Only one-half of the pews would be sold, and these would be scattered all over the building; the remainder would be reserved for rental, and the finances of the church were in such a state that the rentals could be placed sufficiently low as to allow even the humblest member of the congregation to secure a comfortable sitting.

After other addresses the exercises of the evening were brought to a close by the Rev. James Neill, who eulogized the high spiritual character of the people of the church, and the harmony and activity which had always characterized their labors.

The main building will be dedicated with a series of services commencing on Thursday afternoon next. On that occasion Bishop Simpson will preach, and other noted divines of the Methodist Church will conduct the services on every succeeding evening until Thanksgiving Day. The programme of these services will be published in full on the day previous to the first service.

The building to be dedicated is one of the finest churches in the city, and the largest Methodist church in the country. It is a specimen of pure Gothic, and in that respect is surpassed by but few. As far as can be ascertained it is, with one exception, the only pure Gothic church in white marble in the world. The great cathedral at Milan is the exception.

The architect is Mr. Addison Hutton, and his elaborate designs have been strictly carried out in every particular. The outside length of the whole structure, including the chapel, which now forms a transept to the main building, is 128 feet on Broad street by 75 feet on Arch street. The tower, which is of stone to the top, is 22 feet square, and with the spire is 233 feet in height. It is surmounted with an ornamental iron cross with a base of tracery work. The great mass of stone in the tower is estimated to weigh 3000 tons, but so good is the work and firm the foundations that not a single crack or flaw can be detected anywhere. In order to obtain foundations for it, it was necessary to go to the depth of 29 feet, where the first stones were laid on a natural bed of water gravel.

The stone-work throughout has been erected with the utmost care. The building committee are greatly satisfied with and highly commend the contractors in that department, Messrs. Copeland and Browning, who, it is said, have done more than they promised. The walls of the tower are strengthened with great solid masses of stone, and in the walls of the main building long iron bands 8 inches wide by ¾ of an inch in thickness are built near both floor and ceiling, which strengthen the whole and tie the walls firmly together. In the tower similar bands are built into the stone-work, in addition to the large stone stays, and in the spire lighter ones are fixed at intervals of four feet.

In the interior the main auditorium is 80 feet in length by 65 in width. The seating capacity is 716 on the ground floor, and including the galleries, which are on three sides, reaches about 900. This is the actual number of comfortable seatings, without regard to the room which can be filled with extra seats in case of necessity.

The ceiling is in the form of a Gothic arch, and is 52 feet to the top and 30 feet to the spring. This is elegantly frescoed, the fresco work of the entire church being done by the firm of Walter & Boley.

The carpenter work is also of great excellence. It is nearly all of carved and oiled walnut, and is finished in every part with as much care as a piece of walnut furniture. The carpenters were Messrs. Kemp and Garrison, and these gentlemen have also the greatest commendation from the building committee.

The front window is the largest stone window in the city. It is 16 by 31 feet, and is filled with stained glass, made after the designs of Goglet, of Paris. The design of the side windows was made in Metz, and it was originally intended to order the entire glass from that town. Had that been done they would probably never have arrived, on account of the European war.

There is also a beautiful circular stained-glass window over the pulpit, made by Brownholtz, Acklin & Co., of this city. It contains three designs, a cross and crown, an eagle feeding her young, and a monogram of the Greek letters Alpha and Omega.

The floor of the vestibute is laid in tiles. The church is heated by four Reynolds furnaces, and ventilation is provided by means of a novel arrangement. Under every other pew there is a small register, from which the impure air is sucked into a special flue, in which an artificial draft is created by means of heat from the furnaces. In summer, in addition to this, there are openings in the ceiling which can be opened at will, and which are equivalent to thirty square feet of surface. This ventilates both above and below, and the apparatus is probably the best for the purpose in existence.

In every pew hat and book racks are or will be provided. The pulpit is of pure white Lisbon statuary marble, with settings of Aberdeen granite. On either side of the pulpit are stained glass windows with inscriptions. In the north gallery a large organ of fifty-two stops and three finger boards is being erected, which is so arranged as not to hide the large window behind it. The gas fixtures are from Cornelius & Sons', and are very neat and beautiful.

The entire cost of the building is $200,000. This is inclusive of the chapel and furniture, but exclusive of the ground, which cost $35,000 additional. Of this $180,000 has already been subscribed in money and the remainder can easily be raised. It is not intended to make any special begging effort on the day of opening to cancel the debt, as the members of the church expect to attend to that matter quietly. No expense has been spared in any department, and the church is the best that it could possibly be made. No church has ever had more care conferred upon it in its construction.

The first pastor of the organization, which was begun in 1857 in the hall on the northeast corner of Broad and Arch streets, was the Rev. A. Rittenhouse, who remained two years in charge. He was followed by Rev. R. J. Corson, who remained one year, and is now in Union Church in this city. Rev. J. F. McClelland came next, who remained two years, and is now in Cincinnati. Rev. T. C. Griffith followed Mr. McClelland. He remained one year, and is now in Harrisburg. The present pastor, Rev. C. H. Payne, followed him, and he is now in the third year of his pastorate.

The congregation removed to the chapel in the pastorate of Mr. Corson, which was completed in 1865, the corner-stone having been laid in 1864.

With regard to the services of next Thursday afternoon we are requested to state that the doors will not be open until 2½ o'clock, so that those who wish to come earlier in order to procure seats may save themselves that trouble.

SUNDAY SOBRIETY.

An Appeal to the Mayor by the Good Templars—The Enforcement of the Law Against Selling Liquor on Sunday Demanded.

At noon to-day the committee named below waited upon his Honor Mayor Fox, and presented the following document, which fully explains itself:—

To the Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia—Honored Sir:—At a regular quarterly convention of the Independent Order of Good Templars, held August 18, 1870, at the northeast corner of Broad and Arch streets, Philadelphia, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed by the W. C. T. of this convention to draw up a proper memorial, and wait upon the Mayor of the city, requesting him to take such measures as may be in his power to suppress the sale and traffic in intoxicating drinks on the Sabbath day.

Whereupon the undersigned were appointed said committee.

MEMORIAL.

In pursuance of the appointment above recited, your memorialists respectfully present to your Honor the following suggestions and requests:—

First. That by the organic law of the city, as appears by citations from the law, it is the duty of the Mayor "to be vigilant and active in causing the laws to be duly executed," for which purpose "all policemen and watchmen shall obey his orders." It appears also that "the Mayor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Select Council shall appoint, the policemen and watchmen."

Second. That in addition to the general provisions of the laws bearing on the sale of liquors, the act of 26th of February, 1855, provides a "punishment by indictment," in addition to ancient civil penalties, "against all who sell, trade, or barter in any spirituous or malt liquors, wine, or cider, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday," and against "the keeper or keepers of any hotel, inn, tavern, ale-house, beer-house, or public house or place, who knowingly allow or permit any spirituous or malt liquors, wine, or cider to be drunk on or within their respective premises."

Third. That these laws are notoriously violated by thousands of persons almost every hour of every Sabbath day, and that such flagrant and numerous violations must take place, sometimes when the police cannot fail to see them.

Your memorialists, therefore, representing as they do a large and respectable portion of our fellow-citizens, members of the societies named, and also representing, as they doubt not they do, the wishes of nearly all the sober, religious, and moral people of this great city, earnestly solicit your Honor to use the power so plainly vested in you by the law for the punishment and prevention of this most mischievous crime.

And your memorialists will ever pray, etc.,

Wm. Nicholson,	A. R. Cutler,
Louis Wagner,	George N. Hick,
J. C. Carrigues,	E. W. Smitheman,
J. R. Sypher,	Edwin H. Coates,
I. Newton Pierce,	Wm. H. Axe.

HISTORICAL.—Last evening the stated monthly meeting of the Historical Society was held in the hall, Sixth and Adelphi streets, Colonel Snowden, President, and Samuel L. Smedley acted as Secretary. The librarian, Mr. Shrigley, presented his monthly report, from which it appears that 110 bound volumes had been added to the library, 174 pamphlets, 7 manuscripts, 41 drafts and copies of manors, lots and other lands, etc., from the proprietaries, John Penn, Jr., and John Penn, Esq., and 33 unbound volumes of newspapers.

Among the objects of interest contributed to the museum department is a photographic view of Messrs. Bement & Dougherty's industrial works, a Washington medal of 1797, three fine engravings of Drs. Dorr, Ducachet, and Morton.

Among the books worthy of special mention are four volumes from Martha Ferris, the daughter of the late Benjamin Ferris, by whom they were bequeathed to the Historical Society. Tradition says these books were formerly the property of William Penn. They were published periodically under various titles, in 1641-46, and entitled "The Diurnal occurances in Parliament. And also other particulars which are exactly composed." "The Devil turned Round Head." Another, "A true relation of the great victories obtained by the Earl of Manchester and Lord Fairfax against the Earl of Newcastle's army in the North." Another entitled "Mercurius Politicus, comprising the sum of foreign Intelligence with the affairs now on foot in the three nations of England, Scotland & Ireland."

These works will doubtless be noticed more at length in the Librarian's annual report.

A member of the society contributed "The Encyclopædia of Antiquities and Elements of Archæology," by Thomas D. Fosbroke, in two quarto vols. Also, "The Topographer," 1789-91, 4 vols., containing the local history and antiquities of England;" several volumes of the "Early English Text Society;" "An Historical Account of the Life of Rev. Edmund Calamy," 2 vols., 1671-91, and several others of equal value, but which we have not room to enumerate.

Mr. Shrigley announced the death of the following members of the society:—Nathaniel Phillips, of New Jersey, who died November 3, aged ninety-eight years, and Mrs. Mary Eliet, November 4, aged ninety-one years.

David Paul Brown, Esq., announced his intention of delivering an address on the authenticity of the plays ascribed to Shakespeare before the Historical Society. The meeting then adjourned.

THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS has purchased for the sum of $100,000 in cash, of Mr. John Steele, the lot at the S. E. corner of Broad and Cherry streets. This lot is 100 feet on Broad street and 280 on Cherry street, and is undoubtedly as fine a location as could be selected, for this portion of Broad street will in a few years be one of the handsomest quarters of the city. There is another lot adjoining the one purchased that we hope the Academy will also be able to secure, so as to put up a building that will answer all the requirements of the institution and be an ornament to the city. The purchase of this lot is an evidence of the right kind of enterprise, and we accept it as an evidence that an effort will be made in the future to conduct the Academy in a manner that will advance the art interests in Philadelphia.

STORE ROBBERY.—About half-past seven o'clock last evening the shoe manufactory of Mr. Wiseman, No. 212 Gold street, was broken into and robbed of a lot of shoes, and a quantity of shoe material was thrown out into the street. The attention of Policeman Gillespie was called to the matter, and he entered the premises and made a search. In the cellar he found concealed a German, who gave the name of Ferdinand Fear. The prisoner was taken to the lockup, and this morning he was identified as Augustus Gill, one of Mr. Wiseman's employes. He will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

A RUFFIAN.—At the fire on Sunday last upon the Wissahickon, William Sheldrake, aged eighteen years, made a wanton attack on Park-keeper Shannon. The latter at once took Sheldrake into custody, when the members and adherents of the Good Intent Engine of Roxborough rescued him. Sheldrake then went among the crowd, it is alleged, to borrow a knife to kill the officer. Yesterday he was arrested and committed by Alderman Thomas to answer the charge of assault and battery and inciting to riot. Sheldrake says he is not a member of the Good Intent.

HOMICIDE.—James Davenger, colored, aged eighty years, who was stabbed in the abdomen by John Fitzgerald, colored, on Monday last, at the residence of the latter, No. 31 Lisbon street, died at the Pennsylvania Hospital this morning from the effects of the injuries received. John and his father were quarreling when the old gentleman interfered to preserve the peace. The son had a shoemaker's knife in his possession. He turned on Mr. Davenger and inflicted a wound from which the entrails protruded. The young scoundrel was arrested and committed to prison.

WIFE BEATERS.—Patrick McDonald, residing on Lancaster avenue, was taken into custody yesterday upon the charge of cruelly treating his wife. He is alleged to have knocked her down, and kicking her, broke one of her ribs. The inhuman husband had a hearing before Alderman Clark, and was committed for trial.

Charles Braceland, residing at No. 2229 League street, had a hearing before Alderman Dallas yesterday, and was held to answer the charge of beating his better-half.

IN A STRANGE CITY.—Information has reached this city that a lad named W. P. Evans is at present in Cleveland, Ohio, in the care of a strange family. The boy is represented to belong to Philadelphia, and states that he was enticed away from his home by some unknown party. S. L. Muncie, Detective officer of Cleveland, has communicated with the Mayor in the matter. The police are making efforts to find the parents of the child.

DWELLING ROBBED.—Yesterday morning the residence of W. W. Turner, No. 2121 Frankford road, was entered by thieves and robbed of over $100. A portion of the sum was taken from under the pillow whereon Mr. Turner's head reclined. An entrance was effected through the trap door. Previous to the robbery a couple of men were seen on the roof of the dwelling.

ACCIDENT.—About half-past 8 o'clock this morning Bartholomew Myers, aged 39 years, residing in Cambria street below Front, had his leg badly crushed by being run over by a cart at Eighth and Columbia avenue. He was removed to the Episcopal Hospital.

DANGEROUS CUSTOMER.—Andrew Sturgeon was arrested at Seventh and Bainbridge streets yesterday upon the charge of threatening the life of Sallie McQuade. Andrew had a blackjack in his possession at the time of his arrest. He was taken before Alderman Collins and was committed.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—The following are the sales of stocks and real estate by M. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, at noon to-day, at the Exchange:—

26 shares Greenwich Improvement and Railroad Co	$15'50
Pew No. 44 Second Presbyterian Church	100'00
200 shares Consolidation National Bank	47'75
110 shares National Bank of the Republic	97'00
100 shares Central National Bank	124'50
205 shares Corn Exchange National Bank	48'00
8 bonds $500, and 6 bonds $1000 each St. Joseph Board of Public Schools, City of St. Joseph, Mo., 10 per cent., April and October. Clear of taxes. Registered	101 p. c.
5 mortgage bonds, $1000 each, Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad Co., 7 per cent., May and November	78¼ p. c.
100 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Co	$25
2 shares Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad of Md	2'50
100 shares Oil Creek and Stilwell Run Oil Co	01
200 shares Dawson's Run Oil Co	01
160 shares Rathbone and Camden Oil Co	05
Certificate for $1000 in Millstone Oil Co	90'00
26 shares Commonwealth National Bank	54 50
1 share Academy of Fine Arts	17'50
1 share Philadelphia Library Co	89'00
9 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co	40'24
$500 bond Union Passenger Railway Co., 6 per cent., January and July	85 p. c.
12 shares Pennsylvania Co. for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities	192'25
946 shares Dalzell Oil Co	45
200 shares McClintockville Petroleum Co	78
Ground Rent, $41'14 per annum	$450'00

SPRUCE AND ASPEN, N. W. corner—12 Brick and Frame Dwellings and large lot $17,000'00
F STREET, west of Twenty-second—Two Brick Dwellings $1,650'00
F STREET, west of Twenty-second—Three-story Brick Dwelling $1,550'00
TENTH (south of Locust)—4 two-story Frame Dwellings $5,000'00
CHESNUT, No. 2314—Store and Dwelling $4,900'00
ST. PAUL'S AVENUE—Three-story Brick Dwelling $1,600'00
GOOD (west of Johnson)—Frame Dwelling $375'00
FOURTH AND BUTTONWOOD, N. W. corner—Modern Residence $8,900'00
RICHMOND, N. E. of Palmer—Lot of Ground $1,950'00
RYRE, N. E. of Palmer—Lot of Ground $400'00
RICHMOND, N. E. of Palmer—Lot of Ground $800'00
RYRE, N. E. of Palmer—Lot of Ground $375'00
GIRARD AVENUE, S. W. of Vienna—5 Lots of Ground $1150 each
GIRARD AND MONTGOMERY AVENUES, S. E. corner—10 Lots of Ground, $825, $760, $725, $660, $450, $425, $525, $475, $475, $475, $475
DONNAGANA, No. 1509—Brick Dwelling $855

ELECTED COLONEL.—General John F. Ballier was last evening elected Colonel of the 3d Regiment P. V., in place of St. Clair A. Mulholland, resigned.

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see Fifth page.)

SOUDER.—At Burlington, N. J., on the evening of the 14th instant, ANNIE P., wife of Walter N. Souder.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with the CUBA AND WEST INDIA BUSINESS AND GENERAL COUNTING-HOUSE WORK, after an experience of eleven years in this city, possessing the Spanish and English Languages, and who, with numerous friends in Cuba, can influence considerable business, is open for engagement as a Working Partner, or otherwise, in same or other business.

Best references as to character and capacity. Address "Business," at this office. 11 1tf

DRY GOODS.

ENTIRE STOCK TO BE CLOSED OUT BY DECEMBER 25, 1870.

ELDER, WALTON & CO.,

No. 215 N. NINTH ST., ABOVE RACE.

CHANGE OF PARTNERSHIP.

TREMENDOUS REDUCTION IN PRICES

Commencing Monday, November 14.

GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

3000 yards Calicoes, warranted fast, 10c.
Best Calicoes manufactured, 12½c.
One case Canton Flannel, 12½c.
One case Canton Flannel, ex-wide, 23c.
Great sacrifice in Crash, 12½c.
All-wool red and white Flannels, 23 to 62c.

DRESS GOODS. DRESS GOODS.

Green and blue plaid Serges reduced from 50 to 31c.
Double-width plaid Poplins reduced from 75 to 50c.
Double-width Alpacas reduced from 37 to 25c.
Double-width all-wool Poplins—colors, 50c.
Yard-wide Alpaca Poplin reduced from 87 to 50c.; seven yards of these make the dress.
Black and white Mohair stripes reduced from 40 to 25c.
25c. double-width black Alpacas.
28c. Poplin Alpacas, cost 37c.
37c. black Alpacas, fine lustre.
45c. black Alpacas, handsome.
50c. black Alpacas, handsome.
55c. black Alpacas, superb.
Black Mohairs 65c. to $1'10, reduced.
Yard-wide French Merinoes, 75c.
Black French Merinoes reduced from $1'00 to 75c.
Black French Merinoes reduced from $1'37 to $1'00.
Dress goods as low as 12½c.
Lot black and white long Shawls, $3'50.
The greatest bargain in heavy Honey Combed Quilts ever offered, at $1'00.

BLACK VELVETEENS. BLACK VELVETEENS.

The entire line reduced heavily.
Our $2'00 Twilled Back reduced to $1'25.
Velveteens from 75c. to $2'00.

THIS IS A BONA-FIDE CLOSING SALE. GOODS HAVE ALL BEEN MARKED AT PRICES TO INSURE THEIR SALE CERTAIN BY THE ABOVE DATE; EXAMINATION SOLICITED. 11 15 thus3t

No. 215 N. NINTH Street, above Race.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

AN INVITATION

TO

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS

Is cordially extended (either as purchasers or visitors) to call and examine the many new and handsome patterns of Carpetings and Oil Cloths, of newly arranged colorings, OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, in addition to a great variety of goods of American manufacture, executed in such a manner as to gratify all interested in the progress of home productions.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 1222 CHESNUT Street,

11 15 tutharp PHILADELPHIA.

WHISKY.

WHISKIES.

Rye, Wheat, Bourbon and Monongahela

WHISKIES,

The product of the following Distilleries:

"A. & H. S. Overholt,"	"Jos. S. Finch,"
"Wm. Britton & Co.,"	"M. Weiss & Co."
"U. Lippincott,"	"Hugus & Co.,"
Thos. Moore,"	"Shanton, Daly & Kerr,"
"Lynchburg,"	"Sherwood,"
"Mt. Vernon,"	"Old Dominion."

In store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

APPLY TO

BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,

1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 Market St.

6 27 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER CABLE REPORTS.

The French Recapture Dijon.

Prussian Strategical Movements.

Marseilles Municipal Election.

A Large Republican Majority

LATE DOMESTIC NEWS

The Nathan Tragedy Once More.

The Reported Murderer Arrested.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Mutinous Soldiers Executed.

TOURS, Nov. 15.—A despatch from Lyons announces that the mutinous soldiers of the Garde Mobile have been tried and three of them executed.

Auxonne Invested.

The town of Auxonne, in the department of the Cote d'Or, has been nearly invested by the Prussians.

Dijon Recaptured by the French.

DOLE, Nov. 14, via TOURS, Nov. 15.—A Prussian force at Chevigny, about 4800 strong, has has been recalled to Groy, in the Department of the Haute Saone, owing to the recapture of the city of Dijon by the French. Three hundred Prussians attacked this place yesterday, but were handsomely repulsed by the National Guards.

Marseilles Election.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 14, via Tours, Nov. 15.—Returns from the municipal elections are all in and foot up as follows:—Republicans, 29,000; Communists, 8000. The city has been and is perfectly quiet.

Russia and Hungary.

PESTH, Nov. 15.—In the Hungarian Diet today Deak urged the Government to resist the Russian pretensions. The opposition, however, desired to effect peaceful arrangements.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 15—2:30 P. M.—Consols 93 for money and account. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88¾; of 1865, old, 87¾; of 1867, 90; 10-40s, 86¾. Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 110¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15—2:30 P. M.—Cotton firmer; sales now estimated at 12,000 bales. California wheat, 11s. 2d.; red Western Spring, 9s. 11d.; red winter, 10s. 3d. Flour, 23s. 6d. @ 23s. 9d. Corn 30s. @ 30s. 3d. for new. Peas, 38s. Receipts of wheat for three days 75,000 quarters, including 60,000 of American. Lard, 71s. Cheese, 71s. Bacon, 49s. for Cumberland cuts. Beef, 102s. 6d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Minister Motley.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Minister Motley's friends here intimate that he will not pay attention to the President's letter of recall, holding that, under the Civil Tenure act, the President can only suspend him when another appointment is made.

The English Mission and General Schenck.

It seems to be settled now that General Schenck has refused the English mission on grounds personal to himself, and because he intends to contest Lew Campbell's seat, and remain at the head of the Ways and Means Committee.

Senator Wilson

had a long talk with the President to-day on the general political situation and about the new party movement inaugurated by the Chicago *Tribune*. The President regards the political future of the Republican party as very hopeful. He is not surprised at the course of the *Tribune*, because he has been expecting some such movement. The movement, he thinks, will not gain strength.

Comptroller Hulburd

in his annual report will renew his recommendation of last year, which is against allowing national banks to receive interest on deposits.

Secretary Boutwell

has not decided what course he will adopt concerning the new bonds to be issued under the Funding bill. Bonds are now being prepared, but his plans for negotiating them are not perfected.

Army Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Second Lieutenant A. S. Hardy, 3d Artillery, has resigned; First Lieutenant Thomas E. Lawson, unassigned, has been honorably discharged; Captain G. A. Hall, Military Storekeeper, is ordered to duty in the Department of the Platte; First Lieutenants Mark Walker, 19th Infantry, and W. E. Horton, 24th Infantry, and Second Lieutenant W. R. Dunton, 19th Infantry, are ordered to accompany recruits to Texas. First Lieutenant E. A. Rigg, 25th Infantry, and Second Lieutenants J. H. McDonald and D. H. Floyd, 9th Cavalry, are ordered to join their commands in the Department of Texas.

Executive Appointments.

The following appointments were signed today:—C. Hicks, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas; James R. Beckwith, United States District Attorney for Louisiana.

Viscount Treilhard

arrived here this morning, and will probably leave Washington to-night on his return to New York, as he had learned on Saturday that he would not be received by our Government as the successor of Minister Berthemy, his present visit is in part one of courtesy to the latter, and to be informed by him of the condition of affairs in France, his absence from that country in South America, and the time occupied by his voyage to the United States depriving him of the usual ources of intelligence.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Another of the the Nathan Murderers Arrested.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—A young man calling himself Dallas Lord has surrendered himself to an officer in Randolph, and has been brought to Boston, who confesses that he is the murderer of Benjamin Nathan, in New York.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire in Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 15.—A fire at half past 2 o'clock this morning burned the tobacco works of L. J. Hobart. Loss, $12,000.

—The storekeepers of Wilmington, N. C., have signed an agreement which obliges them to close their places of business on the 18th instant, so that their employes may have an opportunity of witnessing a grand tournament on the fair ground, near that city.

—A young man named Connolly appeared before the Mayor of